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BIRTH.

Hopu—11th August, at Sheerness, the wife of Lieut. J. Urson Hope, Royal Garrison Artillery, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On August 4, 1909, at Shanghai, Charles Leopold Albert Oppenheim-Gerard, of the Standard Oil Co., aged 39 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1909.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(7th August.)

The Chinese are not the only people who appreciate the non-sectarian character of the Hongkong University scheme as opposed to that projected by the Rev. Lord William Cecil with its distinctly proselytizing end in view. A recent number of the *Japan Chronicle* notes that, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the *Asahi*, the Waiwupu has contributed 10,000 taels to the fund for the Hongkong University. Remarkable on the foregoing news item, our Kobe contemporary pertinently observes:—"This will, no doubt, settle the question as to whether religious teaching is to be given at the institution. The Rev. Lord William Gascoyne Cecil—in his recent tour of the East—was anxious that it should be made a centre of Christian propaganda, but the improbability of this course must be evident now that the Chinese Government has contributed. We have no doubt this university will have a great influence on China when it gets to work, for promising young Chinese will then be able to get a university education on Western lines almost at their doors instead of being compelled to proceed to Europe or America."

CULTIVATE ORIENTAL TRADE.

In the opinion of Mr. J. D. Lowan, the newly elected president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the most important work which that body can undertake during the coming year is in the direction of cultivating close relations between the United States and Japan. He is right in this, and, might have added that an equally important work will be the cultivation of better commercial relations with China, a country which promises to advance as rapidly in the future as Japan has in the past. In an article dealing with the foregoing the *Seattle Post* says:—"As Mr. Lowman points out, the Japanese are friendly to the United States and they want to buy in the United States, but the manufacturers and business men of this country are not cultivating the trade. Herein lies Seattle's opportunity, if the business men of this city desire to take full advantage of it. As a fact, the manufacturers of the United States, with a few and notable exceptions, have done little to cultivate direct trade with Oriental countries. Our export trade to the Orient, save what originates on this coast, is not handled by Americans. The Chinese and Japanese come to this country to buy our goods; our manufacturers do not send their agents there to sell them. The great cotton goods export trade to China and China is the best customer that our cotton manufacturers have outside of the borders of the United States—is an illustration. A Chinese importer at Shanghai or Hongkong places his orders for goods with a broker in New York, who makes the best terms he can with some cotton manufacturers and ships the goods to the order of his client. If the American market for any reason does not seem in a satisfactory condition for the buyer, the order is placed in Germany or Great Britain. No American manufacturer, apparently, deals direct with the Chinese importer and thus has a grasp on the trade. If American manufacturers will not develop an export trade to China direct, it is not possible to establish exporting houses in Seattle and build up a trade here, through agencies in the Orient, carefully studying the market and the means of getting a commanding position in it?"

SANITARY INSPECTORS IN MANILA.

(9th August.)

We hear a good deal one way or another of the woes of sanitary inspectors in Hongkong, but from the testimony of a correspondent to the Manila *Cablenews* the sanitary officers in this Colony would appear to be in an infinitely better position than their confreres in the American dependency. There is this to be said about it, that we do not know whether the entire sanitary staff in Manila is composed of men of American birth—that is to say, officers who are neither Filipinos nor Chinese, but true-born sons of "god's country," a term which we notice has lately been appropriated by Australia, but we will take it that the staff is similarly arranged to that in Hongkong. Nor are we exactly certain what the dollar sign signifies in Manila, whether gold or silver, but we will presume it to be the former. The correspondent who signs himself "Square Deal" had apparently written on a previous occasion advocating an increase in salary for the sanitary inspectors of the city of Manila, and in furtherance of his proposal had made further investigations which surprised him:—"I learned," he writes, "that an old employee of the Board of Health who had served several years on the boards of health in the U. S. asked to be

reinstated here and upon arrival in Manila (with his family) he was forced to take the position of sanitary inspector at a salary of \$60 per month because he was not prepared for any other class of work. I also learned that he was the second American employed at the present time at the above named salary, while several temporary men, who were employed just after the last cholera epidemic are receiving \$75 per month, which salary they have drawn for nearly a year on account of their not having had an examination in the meantime. We should like to know how that American and his family manage to get along on \$60, even if it be gold, a month. It is safe to say they could scarcely manage it in Hongkong, unless the mistress of the house had the gift of making ten cash go as far as a dollar, or, in other words, of emulating the supreme money-saving characteristics of the average Chinese man. For cases could be cited in Hongkong, where a Chinese wife has maintained her European lord and master in comparative luxury on \$20 a month while he was looking for employment. But it is not to be expected that an American better-half could achieve such results, although no one knows what can be done at a pinch until one tries. The writer proceeds:—"Several native inspectors were also employed after the cholera epidemic at a salary of P40 per month which was promptly reduced to P30 upon the arrival of the Director from the U.S. and yet the police, firemen, etc. enter the service at a salary of P50 and receive an increase each year until the fourth year. These are not extraordinary munificent salaries as American salaries go; indeed, it is a waste of breath to describe them as salaries at all, for they are nothing more than wages except that they are paid monthly, a fact which distinguishes the recipients from day labourers. Another point in this letter to which we might call attention is the system of filling up appointments that have become vacant. The writer says: "Another matter which seems unfair is the fact that the few positions which become vacant in the main office of the Board of Health and would constitute a promotion for sanitary inspectors are filled with men fresh from the States and men outside of the bureau who have no experience in sanitary work and if called upon in an emergency would be worthless outside of their offices." That is a grievance all over the Far East and will continue to be so until the end of the chapter. No matter how great an idiot he may be the covenanted man is always regarded as ten times better than the employee locally engaged. There is no rhyme or reason for that assumption, but there it is and with some people it is held as a sort of gospel. Commenting editorially on this correspondent's statements the *Cablenews* remarks that after reading the facts therein set forth we are more than ever convinced that the Government is not doing as well as it might for the men who are its strong arms when the community is threatened by disease and its able scouts constantly on the lookout for the beginnings of an epidemic. No one knows better than those at the head of affairs having to do with the public health that sanitary inspectors should be experienced to be of public service. What few complaints there have been in the past against the agents of the bureau have been lodged against men who have had to be put on to meet some unusual emergency that arose suddenly, allowing no time to secure reliable men. In view of the fact it would seem that the aim of the bureau would be to retain its old and tried men. This cannot be done, of course, without holding out proper inducements. \$60 and \$75 for Americans and P30 and P40 for Filipinos are hardly inducements that would keep capable men in any service for very long, especially if they have no hope of more in sight. There are some very expensive men on the Government payroll, continues our contemporary, who are not so vitally important to the well-being of the people of the islands as are the sanitary inspectors. We could mention some of these by name, but most comparisons are invidious and it is sufficient to say that an important and worthy service deserves an adequate reward. Comment is needless, but it is not astonishing how similar are the conditions prevailing in different places in the Far East?"

HORSEPLAY AND BATHING PARTIES.

At the present time, when bathing parties are the popular form of spending the closing hours before sunset, a question which has been raised by a Northern contemporary is distinctly apropos. As everyone knows there is a tendency on the part of first-class swimmers to indulge in rough humour at the expense of those who can barely keep afloat, far less offer any resistance to the human porpoises. Not that there is any harm meant by this species of horseplay but it can easily be understood that the result might end in a lamentable accident which all parties would deplore. The inept swimmer rendered nervous or furious by the ignorant and senseless action of his superior is likely to lose his head entirely and come to grief. And it is curious that in few or no other sports is this practice of baiting the beginner so freely indulged in. It seems to be taken for granted that the individual who can do no more than paddle inshore is legitimate sport for the misguided humorist whose mental capacity has in many cases run into his biceps. In any other game the loser usually receives all the consideration that is due to those who, to paraphrase the words of a distinguished politician in another connection, "are children in such matters." In swimming the opposite idea

too often prevails. The *Shanghai Mercury* is extremely outspoken on this subject. The non-swimmer, it says, is absolutely helpless unless he can "bottom"; the poor performer is little less so, while both are entirely at the mercy of one who, possessed of complete mastery of every branch of natation, is inclined to make the most of his advantage. He who does so to the detriment of his fellow swimmers is, of course, a cad of the most contemptible kind. For his horseplay the ideal reply is a horse-whip, but in these days of law and order such a resort to first principles would hardly do, since the bully, if too severely treated, would call in the aid of authority, and his well-deserved whipping would meet with the disapproval of the bench. There is nothing left, therefore, but the action of committees, and this should be prompt and very decisive. Horseplay is a disease which spreads rapidly unless checked at the outset. From that extract it may be gathered that there has been some unpleasantness at one or other of the Shanghai baths, but the remarks of our contemporary are entirely to the point and well worth attention. As to the punishment which should be meted out to offenders against the first principles of fair-play and gentlemanly conduct, the *Mercury* holds that while the committees are in nine cases out of ten composed of pure sportsmen there is one weak spot in their constitution which is usually to be found in their failure to enforce rules with sufficient strictness. An offender against either the written or the unwritten rules of true sport should be warned once—very plainly and unmistakably; that done, any repetition of his offence should be punished once for all by the expulsion which would be meted out to a leper. But despite the trenchant criticism of our contemporary with regard to horseplay in the water it is recognised that there are minor forms of skylarking which conduce to the pleasure of swimming, particularly where the swimmers are equally expert. That being so it is submitted that in such cases all the committee need take note of is that the sportiveness of a section does not interfere with the enjoyment of the rest. "That being assured, the more tricks and antics indulged in the better, since they all lead to enjoyment, the be-all and end-all of a swimming bath in these dogdays. But really, everything depends on the gentlemanly instinct of each individual swimmer. That being sufficiently developed the rest follows of itself. What committees should do is ruthlessly to weed out those who are not possessed of this most desirable trait." It may be hoped that those who indulge in bathing expeditions in Hongkong will follow the advice sent from the North so that the enjoyment of none of the members of a party may be curtailed by the foolishness of those who fail to recognise the distinction between fun and horseplay.

A VILLIFIED GOVERNMENT.

(10th August.)

So often has the Portuguese Government come under the limelight of scathing public criticism, more especially in all that concern its undertakings in the nature of reproductive public works, that it is almost refreshing to come across any commendation of a much villified administration. That need of praise reaches us in a recent number of the *Railway Times*, of London, a leading magazine in the metropolis devoted to railway affairs. This reference therein appearing is particularly opportune as it pays tribute, on the principle of *adalm qui meruit ferit* to a distinguished visitor who is sojourning in Hongkong as the Special Commissioner of the Government of Lisbon on an important diplomatic mission. We allude to His Excellency General Sir Joachim Machado, K.C.M.G., the Macao Delimitation Commissioner. General Machado has been known to the British Government and the nation as one of the most advanced advocates of railway undertakings in Portuguese Africa, the development of which territory he has been very largely instrumental in bringing about, conjointly with British capitalists, as the joint owners of the project he had carried out in Africa. Similarly as the representative of his Government in the negotiations and subsequent construction of the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway, General Machado had rendered such signal service to his country as to now receive the well-deserved reiterated recognition of those whose good fortune, commercially speaking, it has been to invest in the Anglo-Portuguese enterprise. These observations bring us to the reference to the Portuguese Government in India in connection with the Guaranteed Railway Company of which Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., is the chairman of directors. Speaking at the last annual meeting of shareholders in reference to the important Portuguese port of Mormogao, which bids fair to become a thriving centre of activity on the M.W. coast of India, now that the hinterland has been sufficiently developed by reason of the existence of the railway, Sir Henry Green said: "With reference to the extension of the harbour and the provision of further facilities for dealing with traffic, which I told you last year had been sanctioned by the Portuguese Government, the latest reports show that very satisfactory progress is being made with the different works. Two new crossing stations have been opened on the Ghat, thus enabling more trains to be passed over this difficult section. A supplementary water supply has been laid on to the quay which, with the former supply, the joint representative considers will meet all present and immediate future requirements. Six lighters and some facilities for dealing with their loading and discharge have been installed. A first-class suction dredger cap-

able of dredging 300 tons per hour has been sent out to replace the old pontoon grab dredgers which, besides being worn out, were not equal to keeping the harbour properly dredged. All the machinery and plant for the harbour extension works have been sent out, the preliminary work has been done, a number of blocks have been made, and block making and setting should be in full swing after the Monsoon, which we are advised has already set in. When the extension works have been finished, we shall have 300 feet more quay with a depth at low water of 30 feet protected by 500 additional feet of breakwater. Provision having been made for more harbour accommodation with improved facilities for dealing with increased traffic, our attention is now called to our supply of rolling stock. All our locomotives have been in use for twenty years and upwards, and the M. and S.M.R. have pointed out that some new ones and also additional coaching and goods stock are absolutely necessary. The requirements are being carefully examined, and we hope with the assistance of the M. and S.M.R. shortly to formulate a scheme which will meet with the approval of the Portuguese Government. The improvements that have been, or are being, made, are all at the expense of the Portuguese Government, for, as I told you last year, the cost is being met by net revenue which that Government has sanctioned our retaining until the estimated total cost has been received." This might lead to the hope that those anticipating great things from the scheme of public works recently spoken of for Macao may yet live to see their hopes realized. Contending his address to the railway company's shareholders, the Chairman added: "We have every reason to be gratified, and I am sure you will agree with me that our thanks are due to the Portuguese Government for the prompt and favourable consideration they have given to what we considered were our requirements, and theirs, and for the financial arrangements to which the Government have given their consent. Our thanks are also due to our colleagues, General Sir J. Machado and the Viscount d'Olivares, through whose hands all the correspondence with Government has passed, and to whose tact and careful advocacy a favourable decision must in a great measure be due." We may add from our own knowledge that on the Commission at which General Machado then sat as the Portuguese representative he was ably assisted by Capt. Norton as secretary, the same gentleman who performs the secretarial duties in connection with the Macao Delimitation Commission, now sitting. The weighty commendations of General Sir Henry Green, endorsed by gentlemen of the keen business acumen and perception like his body of shareholders point to the certainty that similar care and tactfulness will be brought to bear in the deliberations over the contentious question of the boundaries of the neighbouring Portuguese colony which it may be hoped will lead to a solution of the differences compatible with the ancient friendship subsisting between China and Portugal and the dignity of both nations.

TEACHING OF HYGIENE.

(11th August.)

Within recent times the compulsory teaching of hygiene in all the public schools has been vigorously advocated and even in the Colonies the teaching of that subject has been taken up in no perfunctory manner, while in Hongkong special prizes have been offered to stimulate the young children in acquiring an elementary knowledge of the best means to be adopted in order to secure healthful surroundings and so avoid the propagation of preventable diseases. In a recent communication to the *Pail Mail Gazette* we find it asserted that the ignorance of the true meaning of health (which, of course, embraces health of body, mind, and spirit) is simply appalling. There is no organized system of teaching it in our schools; and where it is taught, the teachers themselves too often are ignorant, and are by no means the embodiment of the health they are supposed to be teaching. How, then, can they possibly carry conviction to the young mind? It is very little use trying to teach middle-aged people hygiene; they have not got into fixed habits, and resent it, especially if it interferes in any way with their palates, pleasures, or comforts. The only hope is to catch the young. Our much-vaunted public school system—though belauded to the skies—will not really bear investigation. The successes, of course, we always hear of, but who hears of the tenfold number of failures? We are told of the healthy life that is led, but who says one word about those practices that are the cause of our public and other schools, which, if persisted in, lead inevitably to ultimate ruin? On this there is a terrible conspiracy of silence. Yet the proper teaching of hygiene would deal with all this as it should be dealt with. To take the case of the Army and Navy, Mr. J. W. Williams, the writer in question of the communication to our London contemporary, says:—"The men in these services are supposed to be thoroughly and most healthily trained; yet the fact remains that, in spite of gymnasia, sports, etc., consumption is rife in both. Why is this? Simply because the men have never been properly taught the laws of health, which, consequently, are violated continually. Were these laws understood and obeyed, consumption would disappear entirely. There is, then, an imperative necessity for the compulsory teaching of hygiene in all schools; and that would include knowledge that would help to guard the young against those special evils to which they are all prey, and to combat which they

masters are at their wits' ends. The greatest of all curses is ignorance and ignorance of the laws of health is responsible for the wreck of thousands of young lives. I have been told that such teaching makes boys morbid. That is rubbish. Knowledge should not be picked up from the gutter, yet most parents seem perfectly content to allow their children thus to acquire it. Shame on them for so flagrant a neglect of a plain duty! Young people go wrong, mainly from ignorance; for heaven's sake, let them have a chance of keeping straight. Health lectures given in the right way, and with understanding, could be conducive of nothing but good; and after considerable experience of giving them at my old school, Cranleigh, I can say that the subject has aroused a deep interest there, and I have never had more attentive audiences. Has not the time come to demand that the teaching of hygiene should be compulsory, and take premier place on the school curriculum?"

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

PEKING'S COMMENDATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 6th August.

The scheme for the establishment of the Hongkong University commends itself to the Grand Council, the Ministers having expressed the hope that it might be completed as early as possible.

The Grand Council has telegraphed to H.E. Yuan Shu-fun, the new Viceroy of Canton, to assist the accomplishment of the scheme.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

A KWANGTUNG MEMORIAL.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 6th August.

The officials and gentry of Hunan and Kwangtung have petitioned the Ministry of Posts and Communications to memorialize the Throne to the effect that they will not recognise any loan contracted for the Canton-Hankow Railway.

EX-VICEROY CHOW-FU.

PROPOSED APPOINTMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 6th August.

H.E. Chow-fu, ex-Viceroy of the Two Kwang, may probably receive an appointment on the Naval Board.

VICEROY TUAN FANG.

CONFERENCE WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 6th August.

H.E. Tuan Fang, the new Viceroy of Chihli, has postponed his departure from Peking to Tientsin until to-day.

The postponement has been due to His Excellency's discussion of important matters with the Foreign Ministers in Peking. Viceroy Tuan Fang will take over the seals of office on Monday, the 9th inst.

MACAO AND CHINA.

AN IMPROBABLE REPORT.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 8th August.

The Portuguese Minister in Peking, at an interview with the Ministers of the Waiwupu, put forward the claim that, in future, all Chinese residing in Macao will be considered as Portuguese subjects and, accordingly, become amenable to Portuguese law, and over whom Chinese officials can exercise no control.

The Waiwupu has telegraphed to H.E. Kao Erh Ch'ien, the Special Delimitation Commissioner, to strongly oppose the claim.

ANTUNG-MUKDEN RAILWAY.

A CHINESE PROTEST.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 8th August.

The Japanese, without the sanction of the Chinese Government, have

Opium Smuggling.

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS ANTICIPATED.

MANILA CUSTOMS OFFICIALS IN HONGKONG.

The first arrest in connection with the attempt at smuggling opium into the port last Wednesday, was made yesterday afternoon, when Louis T. Grant, a well known merchant and planter, was taken in custody on charges of violating the opium law, reports the *Manila Times* of 31st ult. The arrest was made yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, on a warrant signed by Acting Prosecuting Attorney Southworth. Mr. Grant, accompanied by his two bondsmen, Messrs. A. Heise and E. M. Barton, appeared at the office of the prosecuting attorney yesterday afternoon before the warrant was issued, and gave bond in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance in court and released.

The fraud is now known to have been worked on a large scale than was at first supposed, and it has developed that plans for smuggling the drug into Manila were carefully worked out weeks ago. There was a persistent rumour this morning to the effect that evidence of the highest importance had been secured by secret agents at Hongkong, where the opium and cocaine was shipped to Manila. It is said that correspondence relative to the purchase of the drug and for its delivery in Manila, have been seized by detectives at the customs authorities. It is stated that the identity of the person from whom the stuff was purchased has been learned. According to the report, the seller is a Chinaman, well known in Hongkong. The report also states that the go-between, either an American or European, which it cannot be learned, is under close surveillance.

The authorities are still investigating and weighing evidence. Suspicion has fallen upon at least one person now in Manila, but it was learned this morning that no further arrests will be made until further and more conclusive evidence can be secured from Hongkong. The authorities will dispatch two agents to that city for this purpose. Further developments may be expected within a week or ten days.

Both the prosecuting attorney and the secret service are working to fix the guilt of the parties connected with the smuggling of opium in the machinery imported by the Philippine Gold Dredging Company, and developments, of a startling nature are expected within a few days.

Several suspected men in Manila are under surveillance, and proofs of their connection with the smuggling scheme are being worked up quietly, and arrests are expected soon.

In order to make the investigation thorough, Chief Lawler of the customs secret service and Acting Deputy Collector of Customs Harford Beaumont have left for Hongkong and from there will gather up the loose ends of the gigantic fraud.

It is now known that a large quantity of opium has been smuggled into the islands within the past few months, and this lot found in the machinery was but a small part of the total amount which the same gang has succeeded in introducing into the islands.

Cable advices are expected before the end of the week from Messrs. Beaumont and Lawler at Hongkong as the results of their investigations in that city, and they will be back in Manila with their detailed information next week at the latest. As soon as their report is received by the prosecuting attorney, everything will be in shape for a vigorous prosecution of those guilty of having a hand in the smuggling scheme.

NAGOYA KENCHO STORMED.

A SCENE OF EXCITEMENT.

The Nagoya Kencho was a scene of some excitement on the 15th ultimo when a mob of over 150 people from Mikke-Shinden, a small village in the prefecture, proceeded to the office of the prefectural government and, threatening the officials, demanded to see the governor. It is stated that the Kencho authorities had a scheme underway to lay out a drainage system at Moto-Shinden, a village abode where the protestants resided, and they alleged that this scheme would damage their water rights. Accordingly they proceeded in a body to the Kencho to insist on its withdrawal. Upon the advice of the police only four of them were admitted as a deputation to lodge their complaint with the authorities, the others being commanded to return home. The outcome is not yet reported. — *Japan Chronicle*.

CHINA'S EVOLUTION.

CHINESE DIPLOMAT'S OPTIMISTIC ARTICLE.

The pamphlet for June of the American Association for International Conciliation contains an excellent article by Wei-Ching W. Yen, Second Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington, on the subject of "The United States and China." It is an excellent expression of Chinese thought expressed in good English. "In recent years," says a reviewer, "China has taken place in our world of thought. Always a nation that delighted in books and worshipped literary talent, we have had a literature equal in extent and quality to that of Greece or Rome. Very few Westerners who have mastered our language have not echoed and re-echoed the sentiment that 'untold treasures lie hidden in the rich folds of Chinese literature.' This mine of intellectual wealth has been enriched by the translation of the best work of the West. — John Stuart Mill, Huxley, Spencer, Darwin and Henry George, just to mention a few of the leading scholars of the West, are as well known in China as in this country. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest is on the lips of every thinking Chinese, and its great significance is not lost on a nation that seems to be the centre of the struggle in the Far East. Western knowledge is being absorbed by our young men at home or abroad at a rapid rate, and the mental power of a large part of our hundred millions of people formerly concentrated on the Confucian classics, is being turned in a new direction. The study of the civilization of the West. Socially, agriculture, commerce, manufacturing and industrial nations. The desires have given birth to new wants: the railway, and the steamship must take the place of the mule cart, the sedan chair and the horseback; gas and electricity supplant the paper lantern and the oil lamp; the roar of the loom bewilders the factory girl who has been used to the hand-weaving machine; and the smoke of factories and arsenals threatens to soil the blue of our skies and make hideous the exterior form of nature as it has done in the West. The foreign trade of Shanghai is already greater than that of Hongkong, while the greatest seaport in the world, measured by the tonnage of its vessels, is the island of Hongkong, a stone's throw from Canton. There is a public opinion in China now that makes itself heard and obeyed. No longer is it possible to hold to the conception that China stands for a few men in power and that they will in the law of the land.

WATER POLOISTS' ADVENTURE.

IN A SQUALL AT ABERDEEN.

A party of disciples of Isaac Walton—whom was a crack Hongkong water poloist—had a somewhat disagreeable experience yesterday. Enthusiastic fishermen that they are, all were bent on having a good evening's sport, and despite the threatening condition of the weather ventured on an excursion to Aberdeen. The Western Market was exploited for a good supply of bait, but being a Sunday the run on the crab-draggers' stock was early exhausted and when a younger member of the party asked for a number of crabs, he was offered four only, two of which just managed to survive the journey back to the height of a well-known creek.

The supplications of mothers, wives and sweethearts could not detain the young sports in spite of the dark, lowering sky which obscured the western horizon about 6 p.m. Nothing daunted, the eight Waltonians started out on one of Wing Shun's speediest to Aberdeen, where the party reached about 7 p.m. The scantiest ration answered for an evening's repast, while a bottle of light, refreshing "Sapporo" and another of Schlitz carried the party through the evening's haul. Upon arrival the party was divided into couples, one member whose name literally rendered would approximate something to "rock" chose to rally out with a "Unionist" and secure their safe perch on the sea-wall. The man with the glasses and the plaid joined partnership with another; while the youngest of the group—who, by the way, is the water polo crack of a well-known local institution—preferred to maintain the equation of age and partnered with a little chicken of over seventy. The young blood was the venturesome of the lot and relying on his biceps and his nautical abilities promptly boarded a slipper boat with his partner and rowed out to the bay well assured of a better fishing "ground" than their companions could hope to obtain.

All went well with the merry party until after ten o'clock. The heavy laden clouds threatened a dreaching rain; but so absorbed were the anglers in their occupation that they heeded not the atmospheric warning and continued to fish where they were. "Some torrential rains poured accompanied by thunder and lightning, and a strong wind which lashed the water of the placid bay into a fury. The Unionist, believing discretion the better part of valour, beat a hasty retreat into a cosy sentry-box into which the rock also rolled. But the cries of "Save life, save life" in Chinese from the diminutive boat came from afar and struck terror into the hearts of the brave Waltonians. The young Chinese daniels, who rowed and steered the slipper boat with the champion swimmer aboard, were struck with blue terror at the fury of the squall and screamed for life in their fright. They abandoned the oars with the consequence that the boat drifted out to sea. Taking advantage of the perilous situation, the water polo man with his nautical abilities mind got hold of the frail oars and began the battle of his life with the tempestuous sea. His power of endurance, like his presence of mind, held out until the wind died down and the storm was past. Danger over the water nymphs once again plied the oars and our hero was safely rowed to the launch. Meanwhile the "feathered companion" was shivering with cold in a white duck suit. Inspector Dymond's hospitality at the police station was appealed to and as promptly and generously responded with dry suit of clothes and a whisky "peg." The officer of the night lodging to the hoary Walton was decidedly with thanks. The launch steamed back slowly after midnight, regaling Blake Pier at 1 a.m. to-day. The catch was nil. The adventure was exciting. The luncheon hour in many an office was prolonged five minutes beyond the usual regulation time to-day in recounting the Walton's experiences last night with the inevitable adornment of the tale.

JOHORE PIRATES.

DEATH SENTENCE REVOKED BY BENCH OF JUDGES.

The three Chinamen who had been found guilty of piracy off Johore in April last, and sentenced to death at the Assizes by the Chief Justice, Sir W. Hyndman-Jones, have at last been disposed of. The death sentence has been cancelled, and penal servitude for life has been substituted therefor. When the death sentence was originally passed, the Chief Justice, at the request of Mr. Knowles, counsel for the accused, agreed to refer a point as to the jurisdiction of the court and the validity of the punishment for piracy to be discussed before a full bench of judges. As the accused were lying under sentence of death, the matter was expedited and Mr. Justice Thornton came down from Penang last week to complete a full bench with the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith. Their Lordships sat on Friday and Saturday and listened to lengthy arguments by Mr. Knowles for the three condemned men (who were present in the dock) and by Mr. Hastings Rhodes, deputy public prosecutor, and Mr. van Someren, who represented the Crown.

After consultation on the bench, their Lordships gave their decision, through the Chief Justice, shortly afterwards on Saturday. His Lordship said that the bench was unanimously of opinion that the death sentence did not hold good.

Then, said Mr. Knowles, Last year your Lordship to quash the conviction because the charge on which the men were tried at the Assizes did not state the section of the law under which the offence is punishable.

Their Lordships again consulted one with the other, and the Chief Justice then stated:—Mr. Knowles has moved to quash the conviction by the jury in this case, but we are all of opinion that this motion must be refused. Briefly, we have come to the conclusion that the sentence of death passed upon the three accused by myself—by reason of finding myself bound by a decision of the Court of Appeal in Penang, in 1886—cannot stand. We are now sitting as a full court and, as expressed in the terms of the present Courts Ordinance as an appellate court having appellate jurisdiction. We now feel that the sentence of death cannot be maintained. For this reason, shortly, that we are an appellate court having appellate jurisdiction with the Appeal Court in Penang and therefore we are not bound by the decision of the Court of Appeal in Penang, and so have a free hand. For reasons which we propose to state. The case is a very important one and there is the ruling of the Penang court to be borne in mind—and to put into writing and have filed on the court record for future reference and guidance, we have come to the conclusion that the death sentence cannot be maintained, but we are clearly of opinion that the correct sentence is penal servitude for life, and we therefore propose to alter the sentence passed, and to pass sentence of penal servitude for life on the three accused. The reasons for this will be given in a written judgment to be filed in the court.

The three men were then formally sentenced to penal servitude for life. One of them said:—I prefer death and finish it, and the others gave expression to a similar sentiment. — *Strait Times*.

A TRIAL TRIP.

OF THE MOTOR-BOAT "TIEN-MA."

A very enjoyable time was spent on board the motor-boat *Tien-Ma* last Saturday afternoon on the occasion of its trial trip. A goodly number of friends and Press representatives, including several people prominently connected with local ship-building, availed themselves of the hospitality of Mr. J. W. Kew, and the trip was successful in every respect. During the earlier part of the day, it was thought that the trip would come off in muggy weather, but later on the dense banks of clouds cleared and the trial run was accomplished under extremely favourable weather conditions.

The *Tien-Ma* left Queen's Statue Wharf shortly after five o'clock and took a straight course. During the trial run, Chung Hui Island was passed. On board, the company was a most genial one and sparkling drinks with light refreshments served to maintain a spirit of bonhomie among those present. A heavy swell was experienced on the return trip, but the *Tien-Ma* behaved very well, and the trip was a most successful one. The speed of the little boat was maintained and the *Tien-Ma* returned to her wharf well within the scheduled time.

On arrival at Queen's Statue Wharf, glasses were charged and Mr. D. Macdonald proposed the toast of the "Owners of the *Tien-Ma*." In proposing the toast, the speaker expressed appreciation of the pleasant trip on board the *Tien-Ma* and wished future success to the boat. The owners (Messrs. Kew and Banker) were the pioneers of Upper West River racing. They had made travelling, not only easy but also rapid and comfortable. He hoped that those who intended visiting Nanking would travel by the *Tien-Ma*. The distance from Wuchow to Nanking was about 300 miles. Three years ago, to negotiate that distance was a matter of weeks. Now the same distance could be covered in six days.

The toast was heartily received. Mr. Kew responded to the toast, and in doing so, described at great length the advantages attaching to the use of motor in river navigation. He expressed the great pleasure the presence of the *Tien-Ma* had given him and hoped that the trial run, which he had hoped, would be fully realized.

"Success to the *Tien-Ma*" was then proposed and heartily received. Mr. Kew proposed "Success to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company," in whose well-equipped yard the engines were installed, with which he completed the names of Messrs. R. A. Nicholson and J. Tally.

The toast was enthusiastically received. Further toasts were proposed, at the conclusion of which the merry gathering broke up. Following is a brief description of the *Tien-Ma*: Length, 74 ft.; Beam, 11 ft.; 6 in. Draft; (fully loaded) 20 ft. 6 in. The cargo capacity is 420 piculs and the boat can carry a complement of 125 passengers. The vessel has a speed of nine knots. The power used in place of fuel is kerosene; and the vessel has low tension magneto ignition, forced lubrication, patent governor, reversing gear, solid four-bladed propeller and is self-starting. The boat is fitted with a 100 B.H.P. six cylinders Gardner engine, each of the cylinders being 8 in. diameter and 9 in. stroke. One feature of the boat is that the fuel consumption is only 7 per B.H.P. per hour, which is the acme of economy.

S.S. "TAMING."

CHANGE OF SKIPPER.

Coming to Manila under the command of Captain Penzance, formerly skipper of the *Tambling*, the British steamer *Taming*, arrived in the bay late last night and was boarded by the customs officials early this morning, reports the *Manila Times* of 31st ult. Captain Sommerville, who has been in command of the *Taming* for several years, has been transferred to the big Butterfield & Swire boat that makes three trips a week between Hongkong and Canton. It is understood here that the placing of Captain Sommerville in command of the river steamer is a step by the agents of the line to overcome the prejudice of the Chinese against the killing of one of their countrymen on board. The new skipper is a praiseworthy Captain Sommerville and is an eager man. Captain Penzance is well known in Manila, having been coming to this port for several years. [Reference to this transfer of skippers will also be found in our Canton correspondent's report of the meeting of the Self-Government Society held at Canton on the 5th inst.—Ed., H. K. T.]

COOLIE OUTRAGES.

PERILS OF ASSISTANTS IN SUMATRA.

Fresh coolie outrages are reported from Deli. On July 17, an assistant on the Sungai Deli estate, in Upper Langkat, while looking after Chinese coolies at work, was suddenly attacked by two of them, who came from behind, and struck and kicked him until he fell insensible. Another Chinese coolie who witnessed the attack rescued him from their hands. They fled, but were chased by the other coolies and the other a chopper. Both of them were known to be disconcerted. They alleged the assistant did not give them enough on pay day. The assistant was taken to the hospital where he was doing well.

A few days before, on the Sungai Baiman estate, another assistant scolded a Chinese coolie for not hoeing deep enough. The fellow did not care, and the assistant, the next day, set a javanese coolie to do the work along with the Chinaman. The latter did less, and defied the assistant by coolly sitting down and smoking a cigarette. The assistant ordered the arrest of the coolie, and opened his notebook to take down the man's number. A leaf dropped out of the book, and the assistant stooped to pick it up. At that moment the coolie struck him on the shoulder with a hoe. On help coming, the coolie fled but was captured. The assistant could not use his arm for three days.

Fuller particulars of the murder of the assistant, noticed by us the other day, show that the case presents peculiar features. The crime took place on the Kamputan estate, where javanese coolies were employed. The assistant, who was named Veluwey, was but 23 years of age and had been only one year out from Europe. It is alleged that he used to strike with a rattan those coolies who worked badly. One coolie thus dealt with, said openly: "The mander may beat me half dead if he likes—that is nothing, but in my countryman, but if the master strikes me again, I will hit back." The assistant closed with him and was getting the better, when another coolie came on the scene and dealt a fatal blow on the head with a hoe. The medical examination showed that death resulted from injuries inflicted by the second assistant. Both are in custody. — *Strait Times*.

THE NAVY.

FIERCE CRITICISM BY IMPERIAL MARITIME LEAGUE.

9th Inst.

Some two or three years ago there was a split among the members of the Navy League, over the question whether our Fleet was sufficient to repel invaders and strong enough to adopt aggressive measures. The leading lights of the League were Mr. Harold Fraser Wyatt and Mr. L. C. H. Horwood-Smith, and as a result of their efforts a new Imperial Maritime League was formed. In the interval between the secession of these gentlemen from the Navy League and the inauguration of the Imperial Maritime League the columns of the *Daily Express*, *Morning Post* and the *Standard* were bombarded with letters, while obviously inspired articles on naval questions also appeared from time to time. The letters and articles have been collected in a volume extending to nearly 700 pages, including an elaborate of the Liberal Party, Sir John Fisher and all those who do not believe that the Fleet is going to wrack and ruin. In fact this work "The Passing of the Great Fleet" is the very thing to inspire the sound Unionist and the supporter of an immense British Navy designed on an imperial scale. It is a mass of quotations from beginning to end, mainly tending to the aggrandisement of the authors, whose names appear on every page. It must be admitted that the volume is a formidable indictment of the Liberal Party. The authors either misquote their words or screen their thoughts. Both are born fighters and worthy antagonists in any fray where the supremacy of the British Navy is the question at issue. Facts and figures come out at every pore, and when the battle is in full progress they neither ask nor offer quarter. Indeed they are so enthusiastic that one is apt to admire them even if he cannot stomach their arguments or see eye to eye with them when the Government and the First Sea Lord come in for their periodical trouncing and chastisement. The introduction is headed "Under the Shadow of the German Sword," and if we were to believe all that was said in this volume we might expect to hear that the German host had descended on the British Isles yesterday—and were about to surround Hongkong to-morrow. What are the objects of the Imperial Maritime League? According to the introduction it is:—

"To face issues fairly; to present definite ideas, held with a living faith; to call the spaw of 'little England,' whether Radicals or Socialists, or a nauseous mixture of the two, by their proper names, and to hold them up to public estimation; to maintain that these were some of the aims of the League, and to these aims it has adhered. And, perhaps because of this adherence, it has continually increased and has gained the invaluable services of a band of eager and enthusiastic volunteers, who grudge neither time nor labour in its cause. The League stands for truth—not hidden, but spoken—and it stands for faith in the God-given mission of our nation and our race. And because the League's work was vital, therefore it has grown; and therefore, in face of all abuse, it has set its mark already on current thought."

Sir John Fisher is described as a "despot" and an "autocrat," a "dictator" who "not only 'The Passing of the Great Fleet' but a record of the betrayal of the Navy by the so-called Liberal Party" is described as a work of reference. It may be so. It is certainly well and carefully got up and it was printed at the cost of the authors. It is worth reading as a lesson in dialectics.

"The Passing of the Great Fleet" by Harold Fraser Wyatt and L. Graham H. Horwood-Smith, London: Sampson Low, Marston and Co., Ltd. Price 8s. 6d.

VALUE OF KEROSENE IN HOT WEATHER.

A VALUABLE DOMESTIC NECESSITY.

Now that the heat blast is upon us, it may not be out of place to refer to one or two matters which should prove a welcome reminder to many; indeed, to everybody who values his comfort and convenience. A correspondent writes in the *Japan Chronicle*:

One of the most valuable of domestic necessities is kerosene oil, and the following, written by a medical man, may be of interest: "Petroleum is a thorough antiseptic, and may be applied locally as a skin stimulant." This is true, and I have known of many ship engineers who add a few drops of kerosene oil to their baths, with the object of relieving the skin from irritation and to prevent insect bites. Nightly I use a few drops in my ablutions, the result to the skin being extremely refreshing, leaving not a stain of odour perceptible, while effectually keeping away unpleasant odours. It is certainly a very healthy emollient, penetrating into the skin, and, used alone, is an almost instant cure for the pain of insect bites, while it possesses many of the virtues of vaseline, which, as we know, is a product of petroleum. Moreover, it is a cheap and effective disinfectant, absolutely killing all disagreeable odours, from whatever source arising, and, unlike many other disinfectants, leaving no smell in its work of destroying odours. For this purpose about a tablespoonful of kerosene, mixed with hot water and thrown into the desired place, will produce magical results.

To the idea of mixing kerosene for domestic purposes is repugnant, on account of its smell; but this is where they make a great mistake, as the oil leaves no odour when in the ways indicated in these hints; in fact, the oil evaporates when applied to the skin either in the bath or as an emollient, diluted with water or used neat.

We require a change of underwear daily this weather, but how many housewives are aware that washing, in the sense of rubbing, is entirely unnecessary if the garments be soaked for an hour or two in a solution of soapy water, to which has been added a few drops of kerosene oil? The articles then need only to be rinsed in clean water, renewed once or twice, with the result that the garments will dry rapidly, well bleached (by the kerosene), and will be found pure and sweet, without a vestige of odour remaining from the use of the oil.

Another valuable yet cheap article for the extermination of undesirable visitors is naphthalene powder; it is harmless to the finest fabrics; ten times cheaper than camphor, and certainly a hundred times more effective. Sprinkle it over a mattress, or sweep into the corners of floors, its effect is to completely annihilate and dispel insects of all kinds while, placed in drawers among wearing apparel, the latter is safe from destruction by moths. The only objection to the free use of naphthalene is its pungent odour, objectionable to some persons. But the smell rapidly disappears when garments are hung in the fresh air for a few minutes. Naphthalene is of slow evaporating property, and a very small quantity of it will last a whole summer; its odour disappears with the advent of cool weather; it does not cool the room, and naphthalene keeps its small quantity of itself, yet retaining its virulent properties.

VICEROY CHANG JEN-CHUN.

ARRIVAL AT SHANGHAI.

Shortly after noon yesterday the C. M. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Hsinming*, Captain Blohyn, steamed up the harbour gaily bedecked with flags and having on board the Viceroy-designate of Liang Kiang, H.E. Chang Jen-chun. The ship was closely followed by a tender on which the Shanghai Taotai Wong of the Shanghai Consulate, the Shanghai City Magistrate, the Mixed Court Magistrate and Director Chang of the Merchants' S. S. Co., had gone to Wooning early in the morning and from which they had boarded the *Hsinming*. A very large crowd assembled at the Kin Lee Yuen Wharf where a handsome awning had been erected and where an escort of cavalry and a brass-band were in attendance. As the ship passed the *Gio* and the French man-of-war it was greeted by the playing of several lively airs followed by the Chinese national anthem and the national anthems of Great Britain and France. The ship came alongside promptly and there was at first great rush of waiting officials to go aboard but the Viceroy-designate would not receive all guests who the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, seeing only the three or four foreigners who were on the wharf to receive him. He quickly landed and was taken away in a carriage preceded by a Chinese cavalry escort and several mounted French Police as far as the Yang-kiang bridge, from which point Municipal Sikh troopers under Sergeants Spottiswoode and MacSweeney, led the long procession to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs on Hubble Well Road.

Viceroy Chang is an elderly man of more than sixty years of age, but is so well-preserved that he looks scarcely more than fifty. He expects to remain in Shanghai two or three days and proceed to Nanking by rail. His wife and family remain on the *Hsinming* which proceeds to Nanking to-morrow. A very large number Chinese officials and merchants called on the Viceroy yesterday afternoon and the street in front of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs was crowded with carriages.

STRAITS SECRET SOCIETY.

ACTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Events are moving in connection with the extraordinary affair at the temple near Pudu on Monday night, says the *Malay Mail* of July 29. Hitherto there has been an element of mystery in connection with the strange incident, but there is no longer any room for doubt that the whole occurrence was the outcome of the machinations of a secret society posing under the garb of religion.

The temple in question was built, if we remember rightly, some four and a half years ago; at least, it was commenced then; but it has been extended from time to time, and even at the moment when the recent outbreak occurred, additions were just being made to it. It belonged to a sect known as Taoism, a species of magical shamanism, we are informed, of the doctrines of Lao Tze, a contemporary of Confucius. This sect, if we may so style it, appears to be very largely of the utilitarian order, adopting as its motto something approaching the following, if we may be excused the parody: "Religion was made for man, not man for religion; for we are informed that those connected with the temple in question were merely human beings of rather less than ordinary calibre—men who, too idle to endeavour to earn an honest livelihood by legitimate means, resorted to underhand means to enable them to lead a life of ease; if not luxury, by plundering their ignorant fellow-men. And it was through the cunning of such men as these that the scene of the Japoteuse of Monday night sprang into existence. But we must leave it for a moment in order to bring events up to date.

PRESIDING GENIUS KILLED.

Yesterday we announced that a prominent member of the community had been arrested in connection with the affair, and we can now state definitely that the individual in question was Mr. Yap Hon Chin, one of the sons of the late Captain China, Yap Ah Loi. We have already reported that a number of documents were seized by the police at the temple, and amongst these were lists of those who belonged to the secret society. It was due to the information supplied in these documents that this noteworthy and surprising arrest was made. That these documents were left behind, is a matter for wonder, considering that the occupants of the temple had ample time to destroy or remove them; but it is probably the old tale, over again, that what is every man's work is nobody's. Or perhaps the explanation may be found in the fact that it has been discovered that one of the three Chinese killed during the affray has been found to be a priest—no magician, in fact, of the place—the presiding genius, may be, who fondly imagining himself invulnerable behind his sacred breastplate of the holy writings of his gods—for he wore such—yet had his life taken before he could be disillusioned. Can it be that to this man was entrusted the all-important task of guarding the records, virtually speaking, placed the lives of the whole of his fellow-conspirators in his hands? If so, then he proved faithless to his trust, without even the excuse of those priests of old who, strong men in a strong cause, placed a literal interpretation upon the injunction to fight a good fight. But however this may be, the important fact remains that the incriminating records were left behind, and thus, what appeared for the moment to be a tactical victory for the Chinese clan, has been converted into a disastrous defeat; for henceforth whatever may happen now, every man on those fateful lists is marked.

Nor is this all, for yet, another important step has been taken by the authorities in suppressing this dangerous movement. It appears that the society had a sort of semi-military organisation. The chief of this is at large no longer, for he was discovered in the Jalang yesterday, some distance from the temple, he was found to be badly wounded, and was brought into Kuala Lumpur yesterday evening in a bullock-cart. There appears to be some doubt as to his recovery.

SOCIETY DISSOLVED.

Yesterday evening, the following *Gazette Extraordinary* was posted within the precincts of the temple, thus sounding its knell:—
Order: By the British Resident under the Societies Enactment, 1900. — Whereas it is enacted by section 12 of the Societies Enactment, 1900, that the Resident may at any time if it appears to him necessary for the public safety or welfare order any society registered or exempted from registration under any of the provisions of the said Enactment, to be dissolved, and thereupon the same shall be dissolved and shall thenceforth become and be an unlawful society:—
And whereas it appears to me that it is necessary for the public welfare and safety that the Tai Shang Lao Kim Temple, Kuala Lumpur, the exemption of which from registration was notified in the *Government Gazette* of the 13th October, 1905, should be dissolved:—
Now, therefore, in virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the said Enactment, I hereby order that the said Tai Shang Lao Kim Temple be dissolved.—H. C. Osawa, Resident.

Rev. — July 29, 1909.

CHINESE MINISTER TO BELGIUM.

ENTERTAINED AT THE CHINESE CLUB.

Last Monday afternoon H.E. Vaung-shu, Chinese Minister-designate to Belgium, who is in Hongkong en route for Europe to take up his appointment, was entertained to tea at the Chinese Club. Mr. Lau Chiu Pak, the Chairman of the Club, took the chair. The club premises was as usual tastefully decorated with flowers and coloured bunting and the national flags of China and England. The gathering was thoroughly representative of the Chinese commercial interests in Hongkong. The function was a purely social one and, accordingly, devoid of formalities.

REGISTER OF SHIPBUILDING.

SUGGESTION OF ENCOURAGEMENT OVER SUPPLY.

Lloyd's Register of Shipbuilding for the quarter ended June 30, shows that the total number of steam and sailing vessels under construction on that date was 300, with a gross tonnage of 745,705 tons against 386 with a tonnage of 729,178 on the corresponding date last year. The tonnage now under construction is about 166,000 less than that which was in hand at the end of the March quarter. Our largest purchaser outside the Colonies is Brazil, for which country 23 vessels are under construction. France coming next with seven vessels. No vessels are at present being built for China, Japan, or Siam. It appears from the table appended that two steamers of 12,400 tons are under construction at Kobe and Osaka, and four of 31,600 tons at Nagasaki. Despite the evident fact that shipowners are not hastening to supply themselves with new boats, there is a suggestion of encouragement, though the amount of obsolete tonnage is still enormous, fully 1,000,000 tons. The prices for building steamers were never lower mainly through the improved means of construction builders have now adopted.

PIRATES.

The finest pirate book that has ever been written is Stevenson's *Treasure Island*. One reads it with avidity, gets no false notions of the supposed gallantry of those robbers of the sea, and sees the blood-thirsty ruffians as they were. Yet in their very fierceness there is no nasty taste, because, if they lived cruelly, they were prepared to meet the fate they had allotted themselves. When two men fight on equal terms, the primitive sense of justice absolves the winner from a half of the crime. It was only when the robbers are in an overwhelming force, and use their power on the weak and defenceless that the gorge rises.

Now we do not know that even this palliative can be urged in favour of the ruffians who formerly infested these seas. They took care not to attack unless they were in force, and could avail themselves of the advantage of surprise. But the crude home idea of the Malay pirate, got from the highly coloured narratives, has been carried up to hot and spicy for school-boys' and adventurous youths of the Western world, is in a way amusing. In the British tales the common idea is that every pirate, and especially the Malay with the bloody crests, is a bearded ruffian, dressed in an impossible tropical costume, with a knife between his teeth. The beard seems to be essential. But how few Malays are bearded! Then the idea that every Malay who goes to sea in a little or big prahu is a pirate is also very common. Some ignorant person at home had the bad taste, for instance, to ask the late Sultan of Johore what the pirates in his country. Confusing, no doubt, the pirates from east to west, and were so admirably forced by nature to hide the swift prahu that could dash out of some creek and attack the merchantman slowly working its way, probably against an adverse wind, round the bends of the Straits. The days of steam have done away with that sort of attack, and have largely destroyed all chance of the pirates getting away, if they have perpetrated some outrage.

The Malay word for pirate is *perompak*, to rob and plunder, albeit accompanied with violence. The Hindia Archipelago speaks of a "savage perompak," a sort of pirate, the Lanun pirates, in olden days, were the most famous. The pages of the *Singapore Free Press* in 1847 mention that a fleet of from forty to sixty private prahus issued from Bali, and ravaged a great portion of the Peninsula, swept the Straits of Banks, burnt a village not far from Singapore, carrying off a portion of the inhabitants into captivity, and exchanged shots with a Dutch fortress on the coast of Borneo. Eleven of these prahus were attacked by the Honourable Company's steamer *Arctura*, and the largest was judged to be eighty feet in length and to have a complement of fifty men. This prahu was burnt and sunk in the action, but one of the second class was captured and found to be seventy feet long, twelve broad. The average crew of each of the eleven boats was forty, with four to six guns, and the largest carried nine or ten pounder guns. The number of killed and wounded among the English showed the skill with which they could use their weapons. A band of pirates of 450 men was no light enemy. Forrest, in his *Voyage to New Guinea* as early as 1775, gives the dimensions of a private prahu which he measured from stern to stem at 64 ft. 8 inches in breadth 26 ft. and in depth three feet three inches. This boat had engaged and captured a Dutch schooner, and took seventy slaves to Mindanao.

It was due to the exertions of Sir James Brooke that piracy was virtually abolished in these seas. Isolated instances still occur; in 1886 there was one off the coast of Province Wellesley. In 1887 the Austrian authorities published warnings to the effect that no trading ship should attempt to sail in the waters east of Sumatra unless escorted by men-of-war, there being numerous pirates in those waters. In 1884 a gang of Malay pirates in boats attacked a Chinese junk and large off Teluk Bukom, just outside Keppel Harbour and killed the Chinese crew. One of the men, while hanging on to the boat, had his hands cut off at the wrists and he's still to be seen about the Square, a "victim of Malay Pirates." Five of those pirates were arrested by Pilot J. O. Davies, who was taking a ship out to the west and was just in time to pick up the handless man, and then fired the pirates. In due time they were tried, convicted and executed in public outside where the prison criminal prison is, which was then the civil prison. Another case of piracy I remember was that of the Hok Canton of Penang trading to the West Coast of Sumatra, at her own risk, as the Dutch Government had warned traders that Chinese were dangerous. So long as these traders did not carry arms or ammunition for the rebels the Dutch men-of-war did not interfere with them. One night at the Hok Canton was running along shore, waiting for daylight, a crowd of natives suddenly boarded her, killed the Captain (Wood), the Chief officer, and most of the native crew. The Chief Engineer defended himself in the rigging, the tool was left of him. The vessel was ransacked and everything of value taken aboard, the vessel being left at the mercy of the sea, with only the engineer aboard. — *OLD SINGAPOREAN*, in *Singapore Free Press*.

Macao Steamboat Co.

SUBSIDIARY COINAGE QUESTION.

MR. SHEWAN'S SCATHING CRITICISM OF HONGKONG GOVERNMENT.

The eighty-sixth ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., was held at the office of the Company, Hotel Marlborough, at noon, last Tuesday, for the purpose of receiving a report of the directors, declaring a dividend, and electing directors and auditors. Mr. Robert Sheehan (chairman of directors) presided. There were also present: Messrs. J. W. Bandow, C. E. Anton, F. A. Gomes, G. Lezmann, H. E. Tomkins, W. Helms, E. K. Fuhrmann, H. A. Siebs (directors), W. E. Clarke (secretary), A. H. M. da Silva, J. M. Machado, D. D. Gurdar, L. Berlingo, and W. N. Fleming.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for the usual period, we will, with your permission, take them as read. It is with feelings of great pleasure that your directors present you with what must be considered, very satisfactory figures for the half-year's working, and we trust that the proposed appropriations of funds will meet with your approval. The net earnings of steamers and the amount of credit of profit and loss accounts since 1903, and the gross earnings exceed those of any similar period in the history of the Company. The result now laid before you has been attained under severe competition, and increased charges of over \$40,000 in consequence of low exchange, increased light dues and loss in exchange of subsidiary coins, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The total loss by subsidiary coinage amounted to \$18,850.64 for the period under review. You will notice the very substantial increase of \$9,445.25 in investments in public companies, since the last report. This increase is due to further investment of \$9,607.75 and the appreciation of values over depreciation amounting to \$39,838.50. A similar amount of \$39,838.50 is shown to the credit of the fluctuation account. All the values of our investments have been adjusted in accordance with the quotations current at close of the half-year. Business being very slack during June the opportunity was taken to replace the defective paddle shaft of the steamer *Yongam* by the new shaft recently received from England. I do not think of anything else calling for special comment, but should any shareholder require any further information, I shall have pleasure in answering any question.

There being no questions, Gentlemen, I beg to propose the adoption of the report and statement of accounts as presented.

Mr. Fleming, in seconding, said that the management and shareholders might be congratulated on the excellent report presented.

Carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Fleming, seconded by Mr. Machado, the appointment of Messrs. J. W. Bandow and C. E. Anton as directors was confirmed.

Messrs. C. Lezmann and H. E. Tomkins were re-elected directors on the motion of Mr. Silva seconded by Mr. Berlingo.

The retiring auditors, Messrs. A. O. D. Gourdier and W. H. Potts, were re-elected for the ensuing half-year, on the proposition of Mr. Silva seconded by Mr. Machado.

The Chairman:—That concludes the business of the meeting, Gentlemen. The dividend warrants are now ready and may be obtained upon application. Thank you for your attendance.

SUBSIDIARY COINAGE QUESTION.

The Chairman:—I am very glad, Gentlemen, that I can now conclude the formal part of the meeting with the announcement that dividend warrants may be had on application. The account put before you is a very good one, but I am bound to admit that for a great deal of its goodness you are indebted to the unwearied care and vigilance of your secretary, Mr. Clarke. I verily believe he eats and drinks and sleeps and dreams all the time thinking of his Company and your interests. Before one eye he sees that broad shining river with his boats running up and down and before the other he looks out the Portage Bill and Expenses sheets over which he sometimes groans aloud (Laughter). You could not have a better secretary or man more devoted to your interests, but for all his care and much as he loves to pour over his accounts and analyse and compare them, there is one item which I am sure, he is ashamed of and for which I, too, would blush if I knew how. That is the item of \$18,850.64 loss on subsidiary coinage. That is a pretty confession for the chairman of a company to have to make and a nice burden for a British company in a British Colony to have to bear. At that rate of loss, \$56,000 per annum, we shall have lost less than five years over a quarter of a million of dollars. That may seem a small sum to the rich and prosperous Government of Hongkong, but it is a very serious charge on a company like this—and we are not the only company that suffers—and I cannot believe that the Government mean to look on quietly and do nothing while we suffer these heavy losses. It is true that in the past we owe little to those who sit in high places for commencing with those old sailing ship captains and merchants who refused to quit the port when ordered to do so by the sapient Government of that day who wanted to abandon it down to the present we have usually had to look after ourselves and take care of ourselves in a crisis, but although the Colony has been made by trade and built up by traders like ourselves still we pay our taxes and have a right to expect something in return from those who receive the money. In business there are few worse things than a dishonest signature, but in this case the Government is not only dishonest in its bills but is actually allowing the superscription of our Sovereign to be dishonoured by their coins. Incidentally, they are throwing away what used to be a fine article of revenue, but that is a small matter to them which can be easily remedied by stamping another tax or two on our poor taxpayers. We all know, or at least we have the word of a great man for believing, that the world is governed with very little wisdom, and so we do not look for much wisdom or courage or foresight from those in authority over us, but even so granting all that the apathy and supineness they show in a matter so seriously and so prejudicially affecting the interests of the whole community is amazing and astounding even for them. (Applause.)

The Secretary has reminded me of another point. Shipping people know well that fares and freight cannot be raised as we like but are governed by competition. If all comes to this that if the Government did its duty we should not be forced to receive coins that are worth less than their proper value by six to ten per cent. (Applause.)

This concluded the business of the meeting.

RAILWAY traffic between Harbin and Kuang-chow, which had been interrupted by the floods, has been resumed.

Chief Officer Suspended.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST MASTER OF "SHIU ON" UNSUBSTANTIATED.

INTERESTING CASE AT MARINE COURT.

A very important case was heard in the Marine Court last Tuesday morning, when an inquiry was held regarding charges of misconduct on the part of the Master and Mate of the British s.s. *Shiu On*. Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Acting Harbour Master, presided. The assessors were Lieut. Henry Butterworth, R.N., (Tanner), P. H. Rolfe (Master of the *Yuenang*), A. E. W. Hodgins (Master of the s.s. *Haiyang*) and C. V. Lloyd (Master of the s.s. *Falshan*). Mr. W. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the Master of the *Shiu On*.

After the usual preliminaries, Mr. Shenton opened the proceedings by saying there were three charges against the Mate (W. J. Hanlon) which were as follows:—

1. Disobeying and refusing to obey lawful orders.

2. Drunkenness while on duty.

3. Causing prejudice to good order and discipline on board ship.

The master of the S.S. *Shiu On* (A. N. Shenton) was called to the box.

Mr. Shenton:—How long have you been at sea?

Witness:—Thirty-two years.

During the whole of that time, was there any question as to your conduct at sea?—No.

Were you on a voyage from Kowloon to Hongkong on the 19th July?—Yes.

Proceeding, witness said that when he got clear of Kowloon at 4.50 p.m. on the 19th July, the Chief Officer (Hanlon) was on the bridge. While going down the Southern Channel, the pilot, Chief Officer and quarter-master were on the bridge, where the mate remained for about an hour. In witness' opinion, the Chief Officer had been drinking.

By the Court:—He looked as if he had been drinking?—His face was flushed and he was sarcastic.

The master was in his room about an hour, when his ship overtook the *Shun Lee* and witness stood in the doorway to see how they got on. About 8 p.m., the pilot, according to his orders, slowed down and the mate commenced to criticize his action in a loud tone of voice.

Was it loud enough to be heard by anyone on the bridge?—I don't know whether they could hear it in the pilot-house. I heard it eight feet away.

After that, witness went on deck and Hanlon commenced to use most abusive and filthy language.

What, in your opinion, was his condition at the time?—He was drunk and I ordered him on to the bridge.

Did he do so?—He said he would see me in his first. He would not go to his room but went on deck still abusing.

About this time, did you say anything to the pilot about anchoring at Whangmoon?—Yes.

The abusing continued right up to Whangmoon. Witness told the pilot to anchor at Whangmoon. Hanlon contradicted the order with a sneer. After this, witness went to his cabin. Hanlon kept pacing up and down in front of the cabin and said he would do for him.

Up till what time did he remain on the bridge?—He kept coming in and out till 2 o'clock.

After 2 o'clock, how long did he remain in the cabin?—Until seven in the morning.

What time did you weigh anchor at Whangmoon?—At 3.30 a.m.

At 7 a.m. what happened?—The mate commenced abusing me again.

Were you on the bridge then?—All the way to Hongkong.

Did this continual abusing, from 8 p.m. till 2 a.m. and 7 a.m. till arrival in Hongkong, impede you in your duty as master?—It was vexatious and annoying but did not impede me in my duty.

What should you say was his condition at 7 a.m. on the 20th?—He was sober.

What happened when you reached Hongkong?—He went ashore immediately the ship was made fast.

By the Court:—Is it customary to ask for leave to go ashore when the ship is made fast?—No. As soon as they do their work, they can go.

Did he return to the ship that day?—He came back at noon under the influence of liquor.

By the Court:—What led you to think he was under the influence of drink?—He created a disturbance on the wharf.

Did he come on board?—Not for 20 minutes.

During this time he abused the Assistant Manager and the commodore.

Continuing, witness said that after that he went to the Harbour Office for protection, where he was told by the Assistant Harbour Master to get rid of him by discharging him.

Did you come to the Harbour Office on more than this occasion?—I went there three times during the afternoon.

What was the result of your applying to the Harbour Office?—He was taken in charge by the Water Police.

In what condition?—He was somewhat sober, having had a nap, but he was very much excited.

Is it possible for him when on duty on the bridge to have drinks supplied to him?—Yes, by calling the boy.

At this stage, the official log-book containing the Master's statement and bearing the signatures of the Master and pilot, was produced.

By Captain Lloyd:—What steps did you take with regard to the stopping of the Chief Officer's liquor after you had seen his condition on the 19th July?—I instructed the steward not to supply him with any more.

By Captain Hodgins:—Have you ever had any trouble with him before?—No.

Mr. Hanlon:—Did you read the official log-book to me on board ship?—No, you were not in a condition for it to have been read out to you.

Witness explained to the Court that he had made the statement on a piece of paper and at the time had not entered it in the log-book. He did not wish to get the Chief Officer into trouble and had fully intended to destroy the document if the latter had quietly returned to work and if he went well.

You said you were on the bridge on the 19th when the *Shun Lee* passed?—I did.

Did you see the Chief Engineer talking to me when the *Shun Lee* passed?—I did.

Did you see the typhoon signals up when leaving Kowloon?—Yes.

Why did the *Shiu On* have to wait at her wharf half-an-hour on the 18th of July?—She did not have to wait half-an-hour. She sailed at the appointed time.

What condition were you in when you joined the ship at six o'clock on the 18th July?—My ordinary condition.

Mr. John Barr, the Chief Engineer of the *Shiu On*, also gave evidence.

Wong Pui Tung, secretary to the *Shiu On* Company, stated that he was present on board the *Shiu On* at noon on the 20th July. The Chief Officer swore at him and called him a cooile. He waved his hands about and appeared to be greatly excited.

The pilot's evidence, which was mainly corroborative, was also taken.

The Chief Officer stated that they left Whangmoon about 5.55 p.m., just before leaving one of the Customs officials came alongside and hailed him to say that the black typhoon cone was up.

The master was in his room at the time, but he afterwards went on the bridge, and got the ship under way. Witness kept his watch, and just before the ship entered Whangmoon he told the pilot to anchor where they were.

The argument which occurred at this time was on the subject of whether the vessel should proceed to Hongkong or stay at Whangmoon. The master wanted to go on, but witness objected, and said he did not want to go on and get lost in a typhoon.

High words followed. It was after anchoring, and not before, that the master told him to go to his room. He did not go immediately, but went shortly afterwards, and turned in. He denied that the master ordered him below again in the morning when he came on deck at 7 o'clock or at any time that morning.

He had some more words, however, and the master told him that he had another man whom he wished to put in his place. The witness added that the captain did not say so in so many words, but gave him to understand that such was the case. Witness did not immediately obey the master's orders on anchoring at Whangmoon, because he thought there should be some one on deck. It was for him to say who should remain on deck. The master did not come out of his room. He was under the influence of drink at the time, and witness did not consider him fit to take charge of the ship. In spite of that he went below and turned in.

The master of the *Shiu On*, recalled, stated that after he arrived on board shortly after six o'clock on the 18th July, just before sailing, the commodore came and complained to him that the Chief Officer had thrown two baskets of party luggage overboard. He said that he was along the side of the ship at the time and the luggage was recovered. The only steps witness took was to ask the Chief Officer what he meant by his action.

The Court was then cleared for the finding which was to the following effect:—We find the charges made by the master, Alexander Nelson Seaton, against William James O'Hanlon proved and that he was drunk on duty during the 18th and 19th July and that during which time his conduct was prejudicial to good order and discipline and mutinous. Further that the charges made by the Chief Officer against the Master were unsubstantiated and therefore vexatious. The Court therefore orders his certificate to be suspended for two years.

FIRE IN BONHAM-STRAND.

\$4,000 DAMAGE DONE.

Shortly after three o'clock last Saturday morning, fire broke out at No. 6, Bonham Strand East, near No. 5, Police Station, the ground floor of which is used as a jeweller's shop. On the occurrence of the conflagration, which appeared to be a small one, headquarters were immediately notified and a contingent of fire-fighters, in charge of Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, repaired to the scene with their usual promptitude. The fire seemed to be confined to the lower floors and no trouble was experienced in getting the flames under control, which was accomplished in a short space of time. As far as we can ascertain, the damage done does not appear to be great. We learn that the house was covered by insurance in several companies, including the South British, Phoenix and Marine Fire Insurance Companies to the aggregate amount of \$4,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

PETROLIUM WAR IN JAPAN.

RISE IN SUN'S STANDARD OIL.

Competition going on between foreign oil and the domestic production is giving way to brisk rivalry between the English and American oil companies, says the *Japan Times*.

Every year, it is true, petty competition is repeated between the Rising Sun Oil Co. and the Standard Oil Co., but the contesting the commercial field in the Far East. In view of mutual advantage a compromise was once tried between the Standard Oil Co. and the Asia Oil Co. of London, which is closely related to the Rising Sun Oil, for the limitation of sphere of business influence for mutual good. The negotiation having proved futile the two rival companies have come to the conclusion to engage in a decisive competition and both are now preparing to enter brisk competition in the forthcoming demand season in Japan, Korea and Manchuria. It is said in the coming war, unlike competition between oil companies, each is determined to take away the commercial field and influence of the other, dividing the latter out of the Oriental market. As the first step of preparation, for the campaign in view, the organization of its business system aiming at the uniformity between the head office, branches and agencies to facilitate active movement in commercial campaign. Thus the company has newly opened two branches at Nagoya and Hakata, closing or amalgamating some sub-branches or agencies. It has also decided to adopt a uniform rate throughout the country in the coming campaign, who it is said, will be sold at actual price. Against this the Standard Oil Co., which has hitherto taken a passive attitude has opened a decisive, active movement. To begin with the company has carried out a change in the management of its business superintendence in Japan and Korea appointing Mr. Clarke, General Manager in French India, to General Manager in Japan and Korea in the place of Mr. A. T. Cole, and also opened a branch under direct control at Nagoya instead of the agency hitherto existed and appointing Mr. Monon manager. In the circumstances a heated competition, almost unprecedented, is expected to be witnessed in the oil market of the Orient in the near future.

For the benefit of those who are preparing for the arrival of typhoons in Hongkong, it may be stated that official ships, clerks who sit at work of Far East "Old Moore" has discovered that the next typhoon to strike the Colony will be experienced on 24th August, at about 4 p.m. How he worked out this prediction we have no means of knowing but it is probable that if his prophecy proves correct he will take up the question of the date of the battle of Armageddon and the coming of the millennium.

RETURNS of the average amount of banknotes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st July, 1909, as certified by the managers of the respective banks:—

Banks. Average Specie in Amount Reserve.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, \$5,737,977 \$1,800,000.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 12,071,662 1,500,000.

National Bank of China, Limited, 47,310 nil.

Total, \$17,809,639 \$3,300,000.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The eighty-eighth report of the Court of directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders to be held at the City Hall, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at noon, is as follows:—

To the proprietors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1909.

The net profit for that period, including \$2,006,234.08, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$5,493,446.41.

The directors recommend the transfer of \$750,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at \$15,350,000.

After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to directors there remains for appropriation \$4,743,446.41, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of two pounds sterling per share, viz., £240,000 which at 1/8, the rate of the day, will amount to \$2,716,527.32.

The balance \$2,006,234.08 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

A branch office of the Bank was opened at Canton on the 6th July.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. G. Friedland having resigned his seat on leaving the Colony, Mr. J. W. Bandow has been invited to fill the vacancy; this appointment requires confirmation at this meeting.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton-Potts and Mr. J. W. C. Bonser.

W. J. GRESSON, Chairman.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1909.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

30th June, 1909.

Liabilities.

Paid-up capital \$1,000,000.00

Sterling reserve fund £1,500,000

Silver reserve fund 14,500,000.00

Maine insurance account 250,000.00

Notes in circulation (Authorized issue against securities and coin deposited with the Crown Agents for the Colonies and their trustees \$5,000,000.00) 14,149,703.60

Current accounts \$95,414,652.37

Gold, £4,919,776

12s. 6d. = \$6,730,866.67

Fixed deposits—

Silver—\$67,034,168.86

Gold, £4,661,536

12s. 6d. = \$5,964,800.97

14,998,669.83

Bills Payable (including drafts on London Bankers, call loans and short sight drawings on London office against bills receivable and bullion shipments) 14,561,599.17

Profit and loss account 5,493,446.41

Liability on bill of exchange re-discounted £2,974,363.31, totalling £3,571,148 12s. 6d. since run off

\$345,601,236.85

Assets.

Cash \$55,260,909.72

Coin lodged with the Hongkong Government against authorized and/or excess note circulation 13,000,000.00

Bullion (including in transit) 4,315,933.50

12m. Government revenue paper 2,999,688.73

Consols, colonial and other securities 10,213,250.75

Sterling reserve fund investments, viz:—

£1,708,000 21% Consols at 82 1,990,560

(of which £200,000 lodged with the Bank of England as Special London Reserve)

\$455,000 21% National war loan, 99 229,500

\$325,000 other sterling securities, written down to 379,940

£1,500,000 @ ex 21/ 15,000,000.00

Bills discounted, loans and cre. 113,045,509.47

Bills receivable 130,763,412.03

Bank premises 1,899,562.65

\$345,601,236.85

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

30th June, 1909.

Dr.

To amounts written off:—

Remuneration to directors ... \$ 15,000.00

To dividend account:—

£2 per share on 120,000 shares = 2,720,000.00

To transfer to silver reserve fund 750,000.00

To balance forward to next half-year 2,001,819.19

\$5,493,446.41

Cr.

By balance of undivided profits, 31 December, 1908, \$ 2,006,234.08

By amount of net profits for the six months ending 30th June, 1909, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all expenses and interest paid and due 3,487,212.33

\$5,493,446.41

STERLING RESERVE FUND.

To balance £1,500,000 @ ex 21/ \$15,000,000.00

(Invested in sterling securities) \$15,000,000.00

By balance 31st December, 1908, £1,500,000 @ ex 21/ \$15,000,000.00

\$15,000,000.00

By balance 31st December, 1908, £1,500,000 @ ex 21/ \$15,000,000.00

\$15,000,000.00

By balance 31st December, 1908, £1,500,000 @ ex 21/ \$15,000,000.00

\$15,000,000.00

"Fatshan" Incident.

RESENTMENT AGAINST MESSRS. BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE PLACATED.

THE SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY AND THE PORTUGUESE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 6th August.

On the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., there was a large number of people present at the meeting of the Self-Government Society, convened with the *Fatshan* incident. Mr. Chan Wai Po was elected to the chair. Letters received from Manila and other places were read to the assembly. One Mr. Mak Wing Yu, who said he was delegated by the British firm of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire to attend the meeting in their behalf, produced a copy of a letter in which it was stated that, on account of the Portuguese watchman on board the steamer *Fatshan* having roughly handled the Chinese passengers the firm had charged certain members of the staff on board the steamer to be expelled without first obtaining the sanction of the British Consul-General at Canton to communicate with the Portuguese Consul with a view to inducing the latter to deal with the case at an early date and to punish the alleged offender. The letter also contained a promise to accord better treatment to Chinese passengers in the future.

Mr. Mak was then introduced to one Ho Yu Tin, a representative of the family of the deceased passenger, and they both signed an agreement as attorneys for the parties concerned, respectively. After some deliberation, Ho Yu Tin agreed to accept the sum of \$5,000 as compensation offered by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire on behalf of the deceased family. The ill-feeling against the Hongkong firm was then declared to be removed and the case considered amicably settled.

It was then unanimously agreed at the meeting to despatch telegrams to Peking and to Chinese residing abroad informing them of the conclusion of the case so far as Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and the deceased family were concerned. Telegrams to the above effect were then and there drafted. Mr. Mok then thanked the Chairman and the people present for their kind co-operation in bringing about the settlement of the case.

The Chairman responded on behalf of the family of the deceased and the majority of the assembly. After all that had passed between Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and the deceased family in this matter, the people were impressed with the fact that the friendly relations between the British firm and the Chinese were again restored. They still adhered to the view that punishment had not yet been meted out to the Portuguese offender, though the ex-Viceroy, H.E. Chang-fen-chien, had on several occasions communicated with the Portuguese Consul on the subject, but the latter on each occasion failed to answer the representations and did not take any notice of them at all. It was urged that subjects of other foreign nations residing in China are mostly merchants engaged in business while the Portuguese are mostly employees. Nevertheless the Chinese still have considerable dealings with the Portuguese so that it was incumbent upon them that care should be exercised in the course of their dealings with them to prevent the risk of a rupture between the two people.

Mr. KONG HUNG YAN then suggested that telegrams should be forwarded for the information of Chinese in other ports to take steps against the Portuguese.

THE DRAFT TELEGRAM.
The telegram drafted at the meeting and to be forwarded to the various places read as follows:—

"With reference to the *Fatshan* incident the Portuguese Consul has, up to the present, not yet settled the matter, but has brought forward false allegations against the members of our Society, whereat we have been much provoked. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have maintained in a proper manner the friendly relations with the Chinese, offering a sum of \$5,000 as compensation to the deceased family and promising to urge the Portuguese Consul to take up the case with a view to arriving at a settlement and to accord better treatment to Chinese passengers in the future. The family of the deceased has agreed to accept the money. The ill-feeling against the British firm aforesaid is now placated, and we should resume dealing with the firm in the ordinary course of business as before. However, steps must be taken against the Portuguese."

(Sgd.) THE CANTON SELF-GOV. SOCIETY.

SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY'S FURTHER ACTION.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH MESSRS. BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE ACCLAIMED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 9th August.

As the result of the meeting held on the 5th instant in connection with the *Fatshan* incident by the Canton Self-Government Society when the family of the deceased passenger agreed to accept the offer of the British firm of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire of the sum of \$5,000 as compensation, the amount in Hongkong notes is reported to have been handed to the family's representative, Ho Yu Tin, on the 5th instant who fully acknowledged receipt of the money. According to the rate of exchange on that day, the \$5,000 Hongkong notes realised \$5,616 in Canton 20-cent pieces.

The Self-Government Society has been requested to inform the Chinese in other ports and abroad of the payment of the compensation and at the same time to ask them to smooth over the differences hitherto existing between the Chinese and the firm of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire on account of the *Fatshan* incident and to restore the friendly relations which had existed with the shipping firm before the occurrence of the unfortunate affair. This satisfactory settlement has furnished grounds for fruitful comments by irresponsible people, whereby Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have suffered more or less through the boycott by the Chinese in this city and elsewhere, of the steamship lines operated by the firm. Happily for the friendly relations between the Chinese and British the case is now completely and satisfactorily settled and is considered at an end once and for all so far as Messrs. Butterfield and Swire are concerned. It is, therefore, confidently expected that any vexatious agitation will be centred on the part of the Chinese against the well-known British firm.

GRAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

AN INVITATION TO KING MANUEL.

London, August 4.

Reverend correspondent at Lisbon announces that King Manuel has received an invitation from King Edward to visit England in a few weeks.—*M. G. News.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE "FATSHAN" AFFAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—Though there has been much discussion about this unfortunate affair yet I crave your indulgence for a small space in your paper for an impartial and unprejudiced view of this case.

To begin with, how can one expect the Portuguese Consul to re-open the *Noronha* case when it is entirely out of his jurisdiction for the following simple reason:—

1st.—According to International Law, both the public and private vessels of any nation, on the high seas or out of the territorial limits of any other State, are subject to the jurisdiction of the State to which they belong.

2nd.—The Portuguese Civil Code distinctly says that any person serving on board a foreign vessel without first obtaining the sanction of his Consul representative at the port which he signs on, shall forfeit his right to Consular protection, i.e. he is no longer subject to his (Consular) jurisdiction.

Seeing that the occurrence took place on board the *Fatshan* whilst the steamer was in British territorial waters, the British Consul-General in Canton very rightly took charge of the case and after an exhaustive and fair trial, during which the best medical evidence and opinion were sought, the accused was acquitted and exonerated from all blame.

The integrity and impartiality of a British Court of Law are universally recognized and established and leave no possible cause for any doubt.

Now that the Self-Government Society insist on the case being tried again, it simply casts a doubt on the result of the first and only possible trial.

Besides, the Self-Government Society advance as their reason for a second trial that no punishment was meted out to the offender, and taking up their point I would like to put the following question:—

Supposing, for a moment, that the case when tried was proved to the satisfaction of the British Consul Court that the accused was guilty of the charge preferred and he was sentenced to undergo a rigorous and long term of imprisonment (as the charge was that of manslaughter) would the Self-Government Society abstain from moving in the matter, should a request be made by the Portuguese Consul to have the case retried by him with a view of having the sentence greatly commuted or getting the accused "Scot free"? The answer is obvious.

The accused, though discharged by the British Consul Court, has suffered much as he has been dismissed from the Company's service and has now no means of subsistence; whilst the family of the deceased has been fairly treated.

If it is considered so important to have a second trial why do not the family of the deceased come to Hongkong and institute proceedings against the accused before the Supreme Court?

Thanking you for the insertion of the above and enclosing my card,

I remain, Sir,
Yours obediently,
"FAIRPLAY"

Hongkong, 10th August, 1909.

A SHANGHAI TRAGEDY.

SHIPPING CLERK'S SUICIDE.

A painful tragedy took place yesterday morning on the south bank of the Soochow Creek at Jessfield, reports the *M. G. News* of 5th inst. About 10.30 o'clock some coolies working near the creek close to Ichang Road heard a shot fired and looking up they saw a foreigner falling down on the bank. Another foreigner working in a mill some distance away heard the shot and the Chinese drew his attention to the spot where they had seen the man fall.

The police at Bubbling Well Station were informed and a doctor was called but the man had died from a bullet wound in the head near the right temple. A five-chamber short revolver, calibre .32, was found near the body. It was loaded in all five chambers, but only one cartridge had been discharged. The Paoshan Police kept the body until the Water Police under Inspector Mellows brought it into the Mortuary in Fearon Road. Papers on the deceased showed him to be Mr. A. Oppenheim-Gerard, a German subject and chief shipping clerk to the Standard Oil Co. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age and he had been in the employ of the Standard Oil Co. for about eight years. Mr. Oppenheim-Gerard had been much worried recently concerning the grounding of the steamer *Hudson* and also about the outbreak of cholera. He was of a very nervous disposition. The German authorities have been notified.

RUBBER AND TIN COMPANIES.

MANAGERS' REPORTS ON MONTHLY OUTPUTS.

Messrs. F. M. Barker and Co. inform us that the output of dry rubber from the Nordanal Estate of the Singapore and Johore Rubber Co., Ltd., for the month of July, was 4,900 lbs., making a total for the current year of 16,774 lbs.

Messrs. F. W. Barker and Co., the local agents for the Ledbury Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us the manager reports the rubber crop harvested during the month of July was 6,050 lbs. dry. For the corresponding month of last year it was 1,100 lbs. dry. The total for the first seven months of 1909 is 30,630 lbs. dry, and the total for the corresponding period last year was 13,170 lbs. dry.

Messrs. F. W. Barker and Co., the local agents for the Lanadon Rubber Estates, Ltd., write to the effect that the manager reports the rubber crop harvested during the month of July was 5,210 lbs. dry. For the corresponding month of last year it was 16,576 lbs. dry. The total for the first seven months of 1909 is 131,472 lbs. dry, and the total for the corresponding period last year was 93,485 lbs. dry.

The manager of the Bawgawwa Rubber Estates, Ltd., reports that the rubber crop harvested during the month of June was 5,263 lbs., estimated, dry. For the corresponding month of last year it was 3,770 lbs. dry. The total for the first four months of the year 1909/10 is 14,601 lbs., estimated, dry, and the total for the corresponding period last year was 11,130 lbs. dry.

Messrs. Guthrie and Co., agents for the Lingling Plantations, Ltd., inform us that they have received cable advice from the general manager of the plantations, that the total amount of dry rubber harvested on the whole of the company's estates during the past month was 48,000 lbs., making the total for the seven months of this year 285,000 lbs. The figures for the corresponding month of last year were 26,000 lbs. and for the corresponding seven months 132,000 lbs. The net revenue derived from the mining on Kamuning Estate during last month was \$5,500.

The total quantity of tin exported by the tributaries on the land of the Johore Tin Mining Co., Ltd., during the month of July, was 135 bags, or 100 piculs.—*Strait Times.*

INTERPORT CRICKET.

SINGAPORE TO VISIT HONGKONG.

The *Singapore Free Press* of 5th inst. says:—It is with considerable satisfaction that we are able to state that the interport cricket matches will this year be revived though it is perhaps wrong to speak of revival, since the last match was played in 1904. In that year a Straits team went away to Hongkong where it met and defeated both Shanghai and Hongkong, Barret and Rees being the heroes of the two games.

A good many of the eleven which went away then are still available, though a bowler of Rees' stamp and a batsman of Barret's are not to be easily found, but it should be possible to send away a possibly stronger all round eleven than went off that occasion.

The arrangement as at present made are that the team will leave for Hongkong at the beginning of time to play a series of matches in the beginning of November. Hongkong and Shanghai will be met and it is also hoped that an eleven from Japanese ports will be able to attend. The local eleven will probably leave by one mail and come back by the next giving about a fortnight in Hongkong. Perak and Selangor have both promised support, but it is possible that Penang will find it impossible to contribute to the eleven.

It is rather curious to note that ever since the shooting Bokeran accident, all these matches have been played in Hongkong and on each occasion the Straits representatives have won. It is quite impossible to form any opinion of possible results this time as the constitution of the eleven is entirely in the dark, but the match at Penang next week should give a useful line, coming after the local tournament.

Hongkong papers state that Hongkong will be able to place three teams in the field if necessary to meet their visitors, so apparently the northern port has plenty of talent to pick from.

YOKOHAMA ENGINEERING AND IRON WORKS.

NO DIVIDEND DECLARED.

The 22nd annual general meeting of the Yokohama Engineering and Iron Works, Ltd., was held at 4 p.m. on Thursday at the office of the Co. at 251, Cecil Street, Singapore, when Mr. B. C. Howard presided. We learn from the *Japan Mail* that the chairman, in submitting the report and accounts to the meeting, said in part:—Since the reorganisation of the company we have expended up to May 31st this year on buildings, plant and machinery a total sum of ¥240,737.77 and have written off during the same period ¥49,495.27 for depreciation. The works are now completed, and as there will be no further outlay for buildings or equipment, we hope we may at our next annual meeting present you with a more comfortable and than the last year an up-to-date engineering and boilerworks plant and can accept work which a couple of years ago we could not touch. With reference to ¥75,000 standing to the credit of reserve account, I think that it is as well to point out that this is not a cash reserve, but has been written off from time to time, as a provision for the contingencies arising from the reconstruction of a great portion of the works. We propose to have our property revalued shortly, when this reserve will be dealt with as may be found necessary. You will note from the accounts that our gross earnings are about ¥900,000 less than the last year, but this, however, is only to be expected, taking into consideration the depressed condition of business generally, and until an improvement in this respect takes place, present appearances indicate the work will continue light for some little time to come. Under the present conditions the directors do not consider it advisable to declare a dividend and I therefore have to recommend that the report and accounts be passed, and the balance of ¥99,834.33 be carried forward to next account. (Heard, hear.)

The accounts showed that the net profit for the year (including the sum of ¥9,421.19 brought forward from 31st May, 1908), after payment of an interim dividend of ¥10,500 in January last and providing for depreciation of buildings and machinery and payment of directors' and auditors' fees, amounted to ¥99,834.33, which the directors recommended should be carried forward. They were unanimously adopted, Messrs. C. B. Bernard and O. K. Marshall Martin were the two directors retiring by rotation but as they were eligible for re-election they were proposed by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Bealings, and elected.

Messrs. W. D. S. Edwards and M. D. Corrie, who have been acting as auditors almost since the last meeting of the shareholders (Wig F. J. Hall and N. Y. Showler resigned), were re-elected for the ensuing year on the proposal of the chairman, seconded by Mr. F. Smith. Prior to the closing of the meeting Mr. L. J. Healing made a few remarks about the conditions of the company and its future plans. "There is no doubt," he said, "that trade has been in a very depressed state and that accounts for the fact that we are to have no dividend for this half of the year. My impression is that the future policy of the Company should be to establish our work in a wide field, and I am convinced that we shall thus be assured of satisfactory results." The Chairman responding, said that the directors would lose no opportunity in the interests of the Company and the shareholders might feel quite satisfied that they were being well represented.

TERRIBLE CORIAN SUPERSTITION.

MAD MAN FLOGGED TO DEATH.

We take the following from the *Southern Press*:—A story is told by a local contemporary which tells of the blind superstition prevailing among the Korean masses. A Korean peasant named Chyong Changhyon, living at Yongnan, had a brother, who became mentally deranged some three years ago and has since frequently caused a little trouble to Chyong and his family. Recently there came to the house of the peasant a Korean quack physician, who, being consulted by him, examined the insane brother and pronounced that he was under the spell of a certain evil spirit. The physician further said that in order to cure his malady it was necessary to drive out the spirit from his body and this could be done only by prayer and by the flogging of the afflicted man with a stick made of peach for five days. The credulous peasant asked the man of medicine to undertake the curing of his brother, whereupon the quack departed, saying that the prayers must be offered by the family and that they bring one. Now a peasant in sort of sorcerer, and the profession is exclusively followed by the blind. A few days after, the quack doctor came again to the house of Chyong, accompanied by a blind man named Chou Kiwon. They then bound the mad brother, and while the peasant was reciting prayers, the doctor set himself to the work of beating the evil spirit of the patient with a stick of peach-wood. For hours he continued to administer blows with might and main on the poor man, needless to say, until the "evil spirit" was driven out, and the mad brother of Chyong expired, and the matter being reported to the Police at Yongnan, both the quack doctor and the blind peasant were arrested.

THE OSAKA DISASTER.

TWENTY THOUSAND HOUSES DESTROYED.

The following details of the great fire at Osaka were published as an extra by the *Japan Chronicle* on August 2.

The fire which broke out early on Friday morning in Osaka in a small house in the North Ward led to a huge conflagration which is appalling in its immensity. The magnitude of the disaster is such that it is impossible to form more than an approximate estimate of the damage done, but from the following particulars it will be possible to form some idea of the immense damage wrought by the flames.

The fire burnt a path through the city 1½ miles long, and in places half a mile wide, beginning at the rear of the 'Mint', and ending at Fukushima, on the south-west border of the city. About 20,000 houses have been destroyed, including many official buildings, and the damage is estimated to exceed ¥20,000,000.

The report that the man whose house the fire started had committed suicide on seeing what an awful calamity it had led to is unfounded. The loss of life in the fire was very small, although no official figures are yet obtainable. A large number of firemen and soldiers were injured in fighting the flames.

The distress of the unfortunate people—especially the poorer classes—is great, and the Osaka municipal authorities have taken steps to distribute boiled rice to the refugees. To provide those in need of food with one meal about 125 bushels of rice are boiled.

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

Osaka Law Courts.
Temma Post-office.
Osaka Theatre.
Osaka Shrine.
North Ward Office.
North Police Station.
Osaka Tenjin Shrine.
Kawai Hospital.
Dojima Rice Exchange.
Osaka Nipponba.
Kitahama Bank (Dojima branch).
Fukuzo Theatre.
Japan Savings Bank (Dojima branch).
Higher Commercial School.
Governor's official residence.
Dojima Higher Elementary School for Girls (partially destroyed).
Nippon Cotton Spinning Company's operational quarters.
Commercial Museum.
Four elementary schools.

LOSSES OF THE INSURANCE OFFICES.

The losses of the fire-insurance offices are of course not yet accurately ascertained, but the total amount of property insured in the area destroyed by the fire is roughly as follows:—

Nippon Fire.....¥2,000,000
Tokio Fire.....2,000,000
Meiji Fire.....1,000,000
Yokohama Fire.....700,000
Kyodo Fire.....600,000
Kobe Marine and Fire.....600,000
Osaka Fire.....300,000

Total.....¥7,500,000

The loss of each company is estimated as follows:—

Nippon Fire.....¥1,300,000
Tokio Fire.....1,000,000
Meiji Fire.....700,000
Yokohama Fire.....300,000
Kyodo Fire.....200,000
Kobe Marine and Fire.....400,000
Osaka Fire.....150,000

The Hakodate fire raged 22 hours and the houses destroyed numbered 12,000. The present fire in Osaka raged for 25 hours and did considerably more damage, so that the loss of the insurance offices must be much larger.

The whole of the Osaka Army Division as well as the reinforcements of Engineering companies from other centres, were occupied in combating the flames. They were mostly occupied in breaking down houses in the path of the fire. This was done by hand tools, the suggestion of the military authorities to use dynamite not being agreed to by the Governor of Osaka. The opinion was also expressed that if the Nishi-Temba Primary School, an extensive building, in the rear of which a score of saké godowns stood, had been broken down before the flames had reached it, the further progress of the fire would have been arrested.

The Mayor of Osaka announced his inability to give the desired permission. The fire reached the building, destroyed the saké godowns, as already reported, and thus gained an enormous impetus. This was early on Saturday afternoon. The fire raged for fourteen hours after this and destroyed about six or seven times as much after this time as it had before.

DR. PAULIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

CONDITIONS OF THE TRUST.

It has been decided that the funds collected for the Dr. Paulin Memorial Hospital shall be handed over to the Trustees of the Tung Chee Hospital on the following conditions.

1. That from these funds shall be formed a special fund to be called the Dr. Paulin Memorial Fund.

2. That the capital shall not be touched.

3. That the interest only shall be used for the sole purpose of defraying part of the working expenses of the Tung Chee Hospital, the name of which shall be changed into Paulin Hospital.

4. That the capital shall be invested in the Shanghai Municipal 6 per cent. Debentures. If through unforeseen circumstances it shall be found advisable to invest the capital in equally good securities, the decision shall be left to the discretion of the Trustees of the Paulin Hospital.

5. That in the event of the Paulin Hospital being abandoned, it shall be left to the discretion of the Trustees of the Paulin Memorial Fund to some other hospital or kindred institution in Shanghai on the condition that the name of the Dr. Paulin Memorial Fund shall be retained.

RAUB.

A REALLY GOLD MINE.

The only lode mine now being worked in the Federated Malay States is that belonging to the Raub Australian Gold Mining Company. The following shows the figures of the tons crushed and gold obtained at the Raub Australian Gold Mine in Pahang during the year:—

Tons crushed.....14,636
1908.....77,827
1907.....12,884
Increase.....65,042

The past depressing outlook for the mine has now changed for the better under energetic management. The once despised Bukit Komau lode is gradually improving as it is developed. No striking was done on this lode below the 550 feet level, and further exploitation in depth will be awaited with interest. Stope, once condemned and closed down, has developed well and justified the staking of a new shaft to be called "A" lode, and the better completion could be paid to that gentleman for the courage and pluck he has displayed in sticking to his opinion, against adverse reports, that "The Raub"—as it is known—is really a gold mine.—*Mal. Daily News.*

AGRICULTURE IN THE F. M. S.

AN INTERESTING REPORT.

The report on Agriculture in the F. M. S. is signed by Mr. J. B. Carruthers, although that gentleman has now left the service. It is a document that should be carefully read by all actively connected with rubber, as managers, assistants, or directors, and might well be in the hands of agents and shareholders, that is, shareholders who hold for investment.

In regard to agriculture the year has been a satisfactory one, especially in regard to rubber cultivation. There have been no outbreaks of serious pests or diseases, and good growing weather prevailed all the year round. The agricultural estimates show that in 1908 there were under cultivation, not including padi and horticulture, Selangor 111,710, Perak 131,830, Negri Sembilan 137,118 and Pahang 17,464, a total of 320,000 acres. Of this rubber is responsible for 168,000 acres and coconuts 118,600 acres.

Concerning this last named trade product, the value of which is estimated at 23 million dollars, the report says:—

"The 'Consols of the East' have again had a prosperous year. No serious outbreak of disease occurred, and the crops from mature palms were equal to the average of recent years. The relatively poor quality of the copra prepared in the Native States is a question which is receiving attention. The constant rainfall of Malay makes it often impossible to properly dry the copra without artificial heat and renders it very liable to attacks of moulds and bacteria which damage its marketable value. It is possible to improve the quality by putting up light roofs which can be quickly placed over the copra being dried when rain is coming."

Another factor which in some cases reduces the profits which should be obtained by the coconut grower is the practice of taking the nuts from the tree before they fall. It is not easy to see the advantage of this method, and it has always seemed to me curious that the Malay, with whom dislike to unnecessary work is no less a trait than in other races, should so frequently adopt it. If a nut is picked before the amount of copra it contains is less than if it is left on the tree; and we have no data to show that any decrease in the amount of copra or the oil it contains takes place if the nut is kept a little time after it is ripe. When the nut is fully ripe it falls from the tree and can be collected from the ground with considerably less trouble than if it has to be picked from the top of the tree, and with the additional advantage that it contains its maximum amount of copra.

Further observation seems to point to the fact that the thorough drying of copra is more easily effected in the case of ripe nuts which have fallen from the tree than with those picked, many of which are not fully ripe.

The arguments I have heard adduced in favour of the practice of climbing the trees and picking the nuts are that the copra is darkened in colour, that the other nuts still unripe on the bunch are improved by the exclusion of the ripe ones before they fall, and that the prevention of theft is more difficult. None of these reasons seem to me to weigh seriously against the probable increase in the crop of copra and the saving in labour which gathering the nuts from the ground ensures.

The coconut planter, like other tropical cultivators, is conservative in his methods, but such an easy method of improving his cultivation should at least be the subject of careful experiment before its adoption is refused.

Coconut cultivation, while not offering the possibilities of profit which the growing of rubber shows, is an extremely safe and profitable industry, and many areas of accessible land, especially on the coast, are much better suited to the coconut palm than the Para rubber trees.

As regards padi, which is one of the coming products of the Peninsula, experiments were made with varieties, and in the extermination of rats. Testimony is paid to the importance of the irrigation scheme in increasing the yield.

RUBBER.

In the present staple, rubber, the number of trees is calculated at 37½ million, the planted acreage 241,138. The output of dried rubber was 1,425 TONS IN 1908.

As against 885 tons in 1907. Within the past ten years the acreage has increased ten times, and it has doubled in the last two years. Here is something complimentary for the planters:—

There is no better proof at the present time of the energy and grit of the British planter in the tropics than the excellent manner in which this large acreage of rubber in the Federated Malay States has been felled, cleared and planted, and is now in a healthy and vigorous condition, and when old enough yielding handsome profits. Great credit is due to the managers of rubber estates and their assistants for carrying out their varied and arduous duties under conditions frequently unfavourable, with so much success.

An interesting experiment with rubber trees seventeen years old round the Church-yard at Parit Dunat gave an average of 28½ lbs per tree, while the average yield of tapped trees in Negri Sembilan is 1½ lb or Johore is a fraction under 2½ lb and Perak 1½ lb.

Mr. Carruthers notes and regrets the passing of rubber (ficus elastica) a local growth of proved value, but each year sees less of the plant, some being actually cut down for the sake of planting para.

An exceedingly interesting chapter on rubber tapping deals with many of the questions agitating the planting world. In the remarks on the preparation of rubber for the market it is noted that the best form is not agreed on by brokers and manufacturers.

There are 80,000 coolies engaged on rubber estates, of whom 50,000 are Tamils, 25,000 Chinese, 7,500 Javanese, and 4,500 Malays. We may safely conclude our extracts from this interesting report with Mr. Carruthers' remarks on

THE FUTURE OF RUBBER.

The Federated Malay States produce about three-fifths of the tin supply of the world, and in a few years' time Malaysia should supply a very large proportion of the world's demand for rubber.

In 10 years (1909) presuming that 25,000 acres are planted annually during the next five years (a very reasonable estimate, considering that over 40,000 acres were planted during the year in both 1907 and 1908), the rubber trees of the Federated Malay States should yield not less than 50,000 tons of dry rubber, which at 50¢ per lb represents a value of \$25,000,000. This amount, should the demand for rubber increase at the rate it has been annually rising for the last nine years, will probably at that time be less than 25 per cent of the world's consumption.

It is 70 years since the discovery of vulcanisation by Goodyear made rubber available for economic purposes. It is now a necessary of civilised life, and it is only by means of rubber that we can solve the difficult problems of transport and communication. Without it electric wire insulation for telegraphy and lighting, pneumatic and cushion tyres and the like, and of railways would all be impracticable, and in the progress of which it is used in medicine and surgery it is an absolute essential.

The optimistic view that the demand will before long exceed the supply is not more unlikely than the more usual view of the pessimist that the

continued planting of rubber will result in a supply larger than the demand and consequently a considerable drop in price.

That the market will be overstocked with rubber is still a haunting fear of the owner of rubber property, but as each year brings new uses for rubber, and increases the amount used in directions where its value is already known, the possibility of over-production seems less probable.

Many expert authorities expect that developments in the direction of rubber street-paving, covering for docks of ships, etc., may be looked for in the near future. Some two or three years ago, when I was looking into the question of rubber pavement, I estimated that two inch-thick rubber of the quality which the London and North Western Railway had so successfully used in the railway pavement at the entrance of Euston Station

"Hoi Ming" Beached.**HUNDRED AND FIFTY PASSENGERS IN DANGER.**

CHINESE CRUISER'S GALLANT WORK.

19th Inst.

One of those accidents which cannot be guarded against occurred on board the steamship *Hoi Ming* early this morning at 10:30 a.m. to be exact. Since Captain Evans and Mr. Chief Officer Jack Medley have been on board the *Choo Woo* ship there has been little or no trouble, but to-day the lives of some 150 Chinese were in question owing to the breaking of the port tail shafting.

When it was recognised that the matter was serious, a consultation took place, and it was decided to beach the boat.

The *Hoi Ming* was beached in a nine feet of water. That looks Irish, but it is the fact. Lintin Island is the nearest place to the scene of the accident. The *Hoi Ming* is in a position about 14 miles south of the island.

Talking to one of the officers of the ship this afternoon, we were told that the *Hoi Ming* should have arrived at 2 p.m. in Hongkong from Kowloon.

There were about 150 Chinese passengers aboard—possibly more. When the ship broke the water was about two miles from the island. Then the Customs cutter *Kowloon* came on the scene, rescued the passengers and took them to Hongkong; sixty Chinese and four Europeans were safely landed to-day.

No panic occurred, chiefly through the interested manner of the officers. All the passengers, as we have said, came right to Hongkong. The Captain Mr. Evans, and some members of the crew remained by the ship.

Mr. Medley, the chief officer, came by the cruiser, to see the owners and get salvage operations instituted. At three o'clock this afternoon the wrecked party arrived. It is quite possible that salvage will be unnecessary. The boat is on mud and a rising tide, with an engineer and divers, will probably see her home.

A Customs cruiser is standing by. Praise must be given to the Chinese ship which so gallantly stood by. There is no question that the *Hoi Ming* will come off. She has a bad hole in her side, but it can be repaired easily; at least that is what we are told.

At a late hour this afternoon, we learn from the owners of the *Hoi Ming*, that a party of salvagers was despatched by Messrs. Choo Woo. They expect to be back by to-morrow evening.

NO JUDGMENT.

MISTRESS AND MAID-SERVANT.

Lee Lun, a maid-servant, residing at 28, Graham Street, sued a woman named Nana Gray, who appeared on the writ as a spinster, of 33, Wyndham Street, in the Supreme Court, yesterday forenoon, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, to recover the sum of \$15.85, alleged to be due for wages.

The defendant admitted owing the money, but added that plaintiff did not work out her month.

His Honour—Did she go away? Defendant—Yes.

Did you tell her to stay on?—Yes, she has got to stay on.

Did she speak to joining defendant's maid?—No, she has got to stay on.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. Henry Berkeley (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. J. B. Dadeley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. O. Clementi (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the following papers:—

1. Report of the Botanical and Forestry Department for 1908.
2. Report of the Registrar-General for 1908.
3. Report of the Director of Public Works for 1908.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 11).

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 33 to 36. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

MALICIOUS DAMAGE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Malicious Damage Ordinance, 1865. The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Motion agreed to.

Part I provides penalties in respect of damage to railways and tramways.

The principal Ordinance was based on the Imperial Act, 24 and 25 Vict., cap. 67, (the Malicious Injuries to Property Act, 1865).

Part II.—The Trespass Preservation Ordinance 1888 makes provision for the levy of a special rate assessed upon villages by whose inhabitants there is sufficient reason to believe that trees have been destroyed. It has, however, proved unsatisfactory in practice for the following reasons:—

(a) Villages in the New Territories are not assessed for rates and the special rate cannot accordingly be levied upon them until an assessment has been made.

(b) By Order of the Governor-in-Council under the Rating Ordinance 1901 tenements below a rateable value of \$20 are not rateable. The special rate accordingly can be assessed only upon the few better class houses in a village, the majority of the inhabitants escaping the penalty.

The present measure provides that, when damage is done to Crown property or land in the neighbourhood of a village, all persons who possess land in or near the village shall be liable to a fine.

RATING ORDINANCE.

On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Rating Ordinance, 1901, was read a first time.

This measure provides for the exemption from assessment for rates of villages and areas in the New Territories and elsewhere in the Colony.

TRAMWAY BILL.

The Attorney-General moved and the Colonial Secretary seconded that the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Tramway Ordinance, 1901, be read a first time.

Agreed.

The object of the Bill is to supply an accidental omission from section 21 of the Tramway Ordinance, 1901, of the words "telephonic or electric" after the word "telegraphic" in the seventeenth line of the section; and to make further and better provision for the settlement of differences between the Tramway Company and any Government department.

LIQUOR LICENCES.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1898, and the Liquor Licences Extension Ordinance, 1908, and to repeal the Liquor Licences Amendment Ordinance, 1902.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The primary object of this measure is to transfer from the Justices of the Peace to the Government the control of publicans' and adjunct licences.

The existing system, whereby these licences are issued by the Justices, has been proved in practice to be cumbersome by reason of the lengthy procedure attendant upon the Principal Ordinance upon the issue of a licence and to be more a matter of form than of utility by reason of the fact that the meetings are attended for the most part only by the presiding Magistrate, the Captain Superintendent of Police and one other official Justice called into make a quorum.

The person most competent to judge of the merits of a candidate for a licence and of the suitability of a locality in which it is desired to open a licensed premises is the Captain Superintendent of Police, upon whom devolves the duty of ensuring that the business of the licence is carried on in a proper and orderly manner.

It is proposed accordingly to give the Captain Superintendent of Police power to issue all publicans' and adjunct licences subject to the right of appeal on the part of an aggrieved party to the Governor-in-Council.

The requirement of the Principal Ordinance that a licensee shall enter into a recognisance to be kept in good behaviour is repealed, as any breach of the conditions under which a licence is held can be fully dealt with under sections 38 and 39 of the Principal Ordinance.

Section 2 of this Ordinance gives the Governor-in-Council power to make such regulations as he may think fit, for the purpose of controlling the business carried on by the holder of a publican's or an adjunct licence.

Section 6 empowers the Governor-in-Council to regulate the standard of quality of all intoxicating liquors sold in the Colony.

Under section 9 the Governor-in-Council is given power to transfer the duty of issuing and renewing licences from the Colonial Secretary to other officers.

It is proposed to place these duties entirely in the hands of the Captain Superintendent of Police who by the nature of his office is the officer best qualified to control the sale of intoxicating liquors.

DOGS HOME.

The Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Dogs Ordinance, 1895, was read a first time on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

The Ordinance makes provision whereby Homes for lost dogs may be established and maintained under permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police subject to regulations under the Dogs Ordinance, 1895.

CHRISTIAN CEMETERY.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Christian Cemetery Ordinance, 1895, was read a first time on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

The Bill read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to reserve a portion of what is popularly called the Colonial Cemetery for the burial of members of the Protestant community.

A portion has already been set apart for the burial of members of the Roman Catholic Church, and other parts have been from time to time assigned to other churches and denominations.

MINISTERIAL DUTIES.

The Bill entitled An Ordinance to relieve the Governor-in-Council of certain ministerial duties, was read a first time.

The purpose of this measure is to vest in the Governor certain powers and duties which it is considered would be more advantageously exercised and performed by him alone than by the Governor-in-Council in whom they are now vested.

PATENTS ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved that Council resolve itself into Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Patents Ordinance, 1892.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Bill was considered in Committee and reported with amendments.

certain Crown land to be used as a burial ground for persons professing the Christian religion, other than members of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Bill read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to reserve a portion of what is popularly called the Colonial Cemetery for the burial of members of the Protestant community.

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The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Bill was considered in Committee and reported with amendments.

Upon Council resuming the Bill was read a third time and passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned until Friday next, the 20th inst.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following votes be adopted by the Council:—

P. W. D. INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

A sum of eight thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Department, other charges, incidental expenses.

CEMETERIES.

A sum of two thousand six hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Sanitary Department, other charges, cemeteries, incidental expenses.

SUPREME COURT.

A sum of eighty-five dollars in aid of the vote, Supreme Court, other charges, language study allowance.

BLAKE PIER SHEDDER.

A sum of two thousand one hundred and fifty-five dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Department, miscellaneous, Blake Pier Shedder.

This was all the business.

ARBITRATIONS AND SURVEYS.

A QUESTION OF PROCEDURE.

At the monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, on the 3rd inst., the following correspondence was read:—

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I am directed in your letter of 18th May, 1909, in which you express the dissatisfaction existing among Exporters of Woollen, Woollen and Cotton Goods, whose product has been the subject matter of dispute between themselves and Eastern Buyers.

My Committee do not know in what particular the system adopted by the Bombay Chamber differs from that of the local Chamber, but have written for details and upon their receipt will give the matter their further consideration.

I am to state that my Committee have had full confidence in the ability of the Arbitrators and Surveyors elected by them from time to time, and cannot but believe that the error of judgment is with the Exporters of the cargo in dispute.

If the Bradford Chamber of Commerce can bring clear case to the notice of my Committee, showing that they are justified in animadverting against the decisions of our local Surveyors, in the manner they have done, my Committee will thoroughly inquire into the matter.—I am, &c.,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

The Secretary, Bradford Chamber of Commerce, Bradford.

The following letter to the Bombay Chamber was read:—

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, 30th June, 1909.

Dear Sir,—My Chamber has received a circular letter from the Bradford Chamber of Commerce in which the system adopted by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for dealing with disputes in respect of alleged inferiority in the quality of Woollen, Woollen and Cotton Goods is referred to.

My Committee would much like to know the procedure of your Chamber as to appointment of Arbitrators and Surveyors, so that they may bring ourselves into line with you.

Any information you can give me on this point will be much appreciated.—I am, &c.,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

The following reply from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was read:—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 16th July, 1909.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter dated 30th June regarding the procedure adopted by the Chamber with reference to the appointment of Arbitrators, I have pleasure in enclosing herewith a copy of the rules and regulations governing all disputes submitted to the Committee. I may mention that surveyors for private surveys are not appointed; it is only when both parties to a dispute submit separate statements of their case direct that arbitration is undertaken and an award given. Both parties must also express their willingness to abide by the decision.

When surveyors who are adopted by the disputants themselves are unable to agree the matter can be referred to the Committee of the Chamber for an umpire's decision.

In sending you the enclosed pamphlet I would express the hope that it will prove of practical utility and furnish you with the information you desire to obtain.—Yours faithfully,

J. B. LESLIE RODGER, The Secretary, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong.

DIVORCE DAMAGES.

CASE TO BE RE-OPENED.

A special jury has been summoned, and the case is expected to be heard on or about 23rd inst. in the Supreme Court. In the case in which Captain C. W. Mitchell, master of the steamer *Fau Song*, is seeking to obtain damages from John Lemm the architect, for alleged adultery with the plaintiff's wife, full particulars of which have already appeared in these columns.

DEATH OF MR. ERICH GEORG.

PROMINENT CITIZEN PASSES AWAY.

12th Inst.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Erich Georg, which occurred at 7 p.m. yesterday (11th) had been known that, for some time, the deceased gentleman had been ailing. In fact, for the best part of last month, it was plainly noticed by his friends that his health was not up to the usual standard and yesterday, as already stated, he succumbed to an attack of influenza, which was attended by a complication of other diseases from which the deceased had suffered prior to his death.

The late Mr. Erich Georg was a prominent member of the German community, and as evidence of his popularity he occupied the positions of President of the Club Committee and Secretary to the Stockbrokers' Association on several occasions. Deceased was prominently and honourably identified with the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, and for his valorous conduct he received the Iron Cross (first class), the most coveted honour of the German Army. His death will be felt most keenly among both the European and Chinese communities, with whom his constant dealings were invariably characterized by extreme courtesy and a considerate attitude. But nowhere will the loss be more keenly felt than among the German community of whom he had the distinction of being the oldest representative. The deceased gentleman was prominently connected with Freemasonry, having been a Past Master in the Pomerania Lodge in addition to being a respected member of the Cathay Chapter.

The funeral took place this afternoon and was largely attended.

STEAM WHISTLE NOISANCE.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.

The following correspondence was laid on the table at the monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce held on 3rd inst.:—

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909.

Sir,—We desire to call the attention of your Committee and especially to those members of it who represent shipping interests, to the 21st regulation of Table "M" of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance No. 10 of 1899. The object of this regulation is to control the nuisance caused by the unnecessary blowing of steam whistles in the harbour.

In the original regulations published simultaneously with the ordinance, the regulations ran as follows:—

"No steamship when at anchor near or lying off the wharves, or when moored to or waiting at any wharf or landing-place, shall use that steam whistle, nor shall such steamship, when under way, use the steam whistle, except for the purpose of giving necessary notice of her approach towards any other vessel."

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HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK CO., LD.

HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

The report of the Board of Directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company Limited, to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, on Monday, the 23rd inst., at 12 o'clock noon, is as follows:—

To the shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited.

Gentlemen.—The directors have now to submit to you their report, with a statement of accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1909. The net profit for the six months, after paying interest due, and all charges, amounts to, \$ 76,609.93 to which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account 387,078.77

\$ 463,688.70

Less cost of re-organization to 30th June, 1909 37,776.34

\$ 425,912.36

Directors' fees (half the usual charge) 5,000.00

Auditors' fees 750.00

5,750.00

leaving available for appropriation \$ 420,162.36

The directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year of 3 per cent, or \$7,500.00 be paid to shareholders and the balance \$345,662.36 be carried to the new account.

During the half-year under review, a contract was concluded with the Sir Yip S. S. Co., Ltd., for the construction of a twin screw steamer for the service between Kowloon and the mainland, and this vessel will be ready for launching some time in September. Other new work in hand consists of a light draught steel river steamer, six steel lighters, six wooden lorries and two motor boats, all for Manila.

The two launches mentioned in the last report as being built at the Cosmopolitan Dock for stock have been sold. The launches K. 7 and C. 3 have also been sold, and the new launch referred to in last report as under construction at Kowloon for harbour service has been launched and taken the place of the former.

A light draught river gunboat built by Messrs. Yarrow, Ltd., for the Portuguese Government for service in Macao was re-erected at Kowloon Dock and delivered to her owners. The boiler shop extension at Kowloon Dock has been completed and the shop is now in full working order.

The new head office at Kowloon Dock, which is part of the scheme of reorganization, is on the point of completion and will be ready for occupation by arrival of the newly appointed chief manager.

The extension of No. 1 dock progresses slowly but the work has not prevented ships being accommodated whenever required.

W. J. GRESSON, Chairman.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1909.

BALANCE SHEET 30TH JUNE, 1909.

Liabilities.

Capital 50,000 shares of \$50 each

fully paid up 2,500,000.00

No. 1 Dock Extension Account 221,000.00

Marine Insurance Account 88,442.77

Sundry Creditors 1,041,123.41

Balance of profit brought forward 387,078.77

Profit for the half-year ending 30th June 1909 76,609.93

463,688.70

Less cost of reorganization to 30th June 1909 37,776.34

425,912.36

\$5,176,478.55

Assets.

Aberdeen.

Value of Aberdeen Docks, as per last statement, \$ 100,000.00

Kowloon.

Value of Kowloon Docks, as per last statement, \$ 2,546,927.00

Amount paid on account of yard plant, boiler shop extension, boiler smith's shop, engine smith's shop, general office extension, and time office extension, 59,158.00

2,606,085.00

No. 1 Dock Extension Account.

Amount paid as per last statement, 109,237.50

Amount expended during six months ending 30th June, 1909, 10,334.98

119,572.48

Cosmopolitan.

Value of Cosmopolitan Dock, as per last statement, 303,000.00

Less amount since written off, 3,000.00

300,000.00

Value of tugs, dredgers, launches and lighters, 498,867.89

Sundry debtors, 205,978.49

Value of material expended on work in progress, 95,140.88

Value of material on hand, 1,259,833.71

4,354,974.59

\$5,176,478.55

REVENUE ACCOUNT 30TH JUNE, 1909.

To Interest, 554,274.09

To Crown rent, 4,073.05

To Fire Insurance, 5,000.15

To Office expenses, salaries, stationery & rent of head office, 25,916.64

To Telegrams, 1,561.74

To Legal expenses, 736.70

To Marine Insurance account, 10,335.50

To Profit, 76,609.93

\$178,568.80

\$178,568.80

By Net earnings, \$178,568.80

Hongkong, 7th August, 1909.

W. WILSON, Acting Chief Manager.

GEO. A. CALDWELL, Acting Secretary.

HONGKONG WATER POLO
SHIELD COMPETITION.

FIFTH ROUND.

Three matches in connection with the above competition took place yesterday afternoon (6th inst.) at the Victoria Recreation Club's Swimming Bath, the victorious teams being The Buffs, 83rd Co. Royal Garrison Artillery, and the Corinthian Yacht Club.

The first two teams to take the water were The Buffs and the 83rd Co. Royal Garrison Artillery, from the very onset of the game the former had matters pretty well their own way, scoring three goals in the first half and adding another four in the replay. The R.G.A.'s, however, played well, but the combination of the Infantrymen was somewhat strong for them, and the game resulted:—

Buffs 7 goals, 83rd Co. R.G.A. 0.

The second match between the 83rd and 87th Companies Royal Garrison Artillery was more even. The latter Company had many opportunities of scoring at the commencement of play which they never availed of, whilst the 83rd Co. took full advantage when their time came, scoring 3 goals to their opponents' one in the first half. The 87th Co. made strenuous efforts to pick up in the second spell, but through over-excitement on the part of some of their players, they again threw away some nice chances of netting; however, they added another 2 goals to their credit, the 83rd adding a similar number before the call of time.

83rd Co. R.G.A. 4 goals, 87th Co. R.G.A. 3 goals.

The third and last match of the Fifth Round of the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition between the Royal Engineers and the Corinthian Yacht Club was very fast and interesting. No score was registered for a long time after commencement of play, both teams showing up well, but towards the finish the Corinthians netted twice in quick succession. The Yachtmen again assumed the aggressive on the replay and in an exciting scrimmage in front of the Engineers' goal, the third goal was registered. After this reverse the Military forced matters and before long Corporal Morrish placed the leather safely between the Corinthians' posts. Just before the call of time the C.Y.C. added another couple to their account, the final score standing at

C.Y.C. 5 goals, R.E. 1 goal.

LEAGUE TABLE.

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
V. R. C.	5	0	0	10
C. Y. C.	5	1	0	8
B. U. F.	4	1	0	8
R. G. A.	4	3	1	6
B. O. C.	4	2	2	4
R. E.	4	1	3	2
83rd Co., R.G.A.	5	1	4	2
87th Co., R.G.A.	4	0	4	0
87th Co., R.G.A.	4	0	4	0

SIXTH ROUND.

Last Wednesday's matches between the Civilian and Military teams were uninteresting, as both games between the V. R. C. and 87th Co. R. G. A., and C. Y. C. and 83rd Co. R. G. A. were very one-sided. The Civilian had matters all their own way from commencement to call of time, the V. R. C. winning by seven goals to nil, and the C. Y. C. by 8 goals to nil. A word of praise, is, however, due to the Military team for the plucky defence they put up against their formidable opponents.

INTERPORT SWIMMING.

In connection with the forthcoming Interport Swimming and Water Polo contests between Shanghai and Hongkong, we understand the representatives of Hongkong will be selected from the following:—L. E. Lammert, R. C. Wicheil, A. E. Alves, A. H. Carroll, A. A. Claxton, C. Humphreys, A. V. Barros, C. J. Cooke, Lance-Corporal Morrish, R. E. P. M. Remedios, J. M. Rosa Pereira, and A. S. Ellis. After the splendid exhibitions of Water Polo lately seen in the Colony, a team chosen from the above will be hard to beat, as most of the Hongkongites have played this favourite game for years and are well initiated in all the ins and outs of the game.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY
SCHOLARSHIP.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.'S CONTRIBUTION.

We are authoritatively advised by Sir Paul Chater that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., have contributed \$25,000 towards the Hongkong University Endowment Fund.

TWO MEN STABBED.

CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT AT WEST POINT.

A serious stabbing affray occurred in a boarding-house, at West Point, last Tuesday. Two men were seriously injured and were taken to hospital, while a third man is in custody charged with the crime.

The man arrested gave the name of Hui Tai Fuk (29), a seaman (unemployed), and the injured men are called Hui Ping Shing and Hui Kwong Chan.

The facts placed at our disposal go to show that the three Hui's, together with a number of others, were occupied in a game of chance at about four o'clock this morning, in a lodging-house, at 126, Connaught Road West.

They had been gambling for several hours and Hui Ping Shing appeared to have lost, but refused to pay. Hui Tai Fuk, the "debt of honour." A quarrel arose between the pair, which was quickly followed by a fight, during which, so it is alleged, Hui Tai Fuk produced a dagger and stabbed his opponent about the breast at shoulder.

At this stage, Hui Kwong Chan interfered and attempted to part the men, and in so doing he received severe injuries, with the dagger about the body. He collapsed immediately. The uproar, which was heard in the street, drew a Chinese policeman into the house. No sooner had he entered the dwelling than he was threatened by Hui Tai Fuk, who still had hold of the knife, that should be come near he would drive the knife into his heart.

The luhong summoned assistance, and an Indian constable appeared on the scene. The turbulent fellow gave the man to understand that unless he deposited the knife (or dagger) on the table he would produce his revolver. This seemed to have had some effect on Hui Tai Fuk, who placed the weapon on the table and submitted to be arrested.

Lance-sergeant Grant, who had been sent for from No. 7 Police Station, placed the suspect under arrest, Hui Tai Fuk proceeding to the lock-up very quietly.

The two injured men were sent to the Government Civil Hospital in a very serious condition, and very little hope (if any) is entertained for their recovery.

The accused was charged in the Police Court, today, at the instance of Inspector Robertson, with assault, causing actual bodily harm. He pleaded not guilty to the charge, and was remanded.

On the night of the 18th ultimo two workmen were killed and injured by an explosion of gas in the Futokwa colliery in Futokwa, province.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

THE FOURTH CONFERENCE.

In spite of the agitation, which is being fostered in certain quarters to place all manner of obstacles and difficulties in the way of the Commission, the deliberations of the special Commissioners appointed to consider and, if possible, bring to a successful issue, the vexed question of the boundaries of Macao continue the even tenor of their way.

Last Monday Their Excellencies Sir Joachim Machado, K.C.M.G., and Kao-Erh-Chien, the respective representatives of Portugal and China, met for the fourth time in solemn conclave in pursuance of their difficult mission. As before, the conference was conducted strictly in private, and no indications are apparent at the moment as to when the conclusion of the labours of the Commission will be reached.

PILL TRADE-MARK
PROSECUTION.

In the Police Court, last Tuesday, further evidence was heard by Mr. F. A. Hazeland in the case in which three Chinese merchants are being charged with selling, or exposing for sale, or having in their possession for sale, medicine pills bearing marks so nearly resembling registered trade-marks belonging to the complainant as to be calculated to deceive. Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, prosecuted; Mr. F. Paget Hunt, of Messrs. Bruton and Hett, appeared for the defendants.

Evidence was taken at length (the gist of which we have already printed) and the case was still proceeding when we went to press.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 6th August.

Taotai Wong Ping Yun, resident Director-General of Canton-Hankow Railway in Canton, yesterday received a telegram from Chang Chih Tung, in which Taotai Wong was instructed to use his best endeavours to retain the services of Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng in the interest of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company as president for a further term of office.

MINISTER TO BELGIUM.

H. E. Yeung Shu, Chinese Minister-designate to Belgium, will leave here to-morrow for Hongkong en route to his destination, to take up his new appointment. H. E. Yeung to-day called on the different officials here to take his farewell.

FOSTERING EDUCATION.

Acting under joint telegraphic instructions from the Waiwupu and the Board of Education at Peking, the Canton Provincial Educational Commissioner to-day issued a proclamation calling for the names of candidates to be entered on the 7th, 8th and 9th instants to be sent to Peking for examination with a view to being selected and sent to America for a course of studies at the expense of the Imperial Government, the indemnity money recently remitted by the United States to be used for the purpose. The examination is fixed to be held on the 20th day of the 7th moon (the 4th September).

OPIMUM DIVANS CLOSED.

Lately, six opium divans were discovered remaining open in Sheung Wan, and were at once closed by the local officials. The keepers of these illegal establishments were each ordered to be exhibited in the stocks for five days.

KIDNAPED LAD RECOVERED.

About a month ago, a robbery was committed in the Wah Chung village, in Namhoi, where one of the houses was ransacked and a boy kidnapped by the robbers. At first the robbers demanded a sum of \$50.00 for the release of the boy, and threatened that if the money was not forthcoming, the boy would be done to death. After considerable haggling the boy was at last ransomed for a sum of \$1,000 a week ago.

CHINA'S SORROW.

The Canton officials have again received a telegram from the Kwangsi authorities advising that the Tso Kung River has swollen to over ten feet above the normal level and is rapidly rising. The message urged that the people in the districts along the West River should be warned to take precautionary steps with a view to avoiding disastrous results.

EXTENSION OF SUNNING RAILWAY.

The Sunning Railway Company has been granted by the Ministry of Posts and Communications at Peking permission to extend the line from Kung Yick Fau to Kong-moon. The Company has sent engineers to survey the contemplated route, and work is expected to be commenced when upon the construction of the new line, which, when completed, will pass the city of Sun Wu.

HORSES FOR TROOPS.

The Canton authorities have deputed four weiyuns to Kalgan for the purchase of 1,500 horses for the use of the newly-organized troops.

ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTED.

On the 6th inst., in Honan, through information received, a man named Lok Muk Po, who was alleged to have taken part in the murder of Taotai Lau Tze Ki, was arrested.

THE NEW VICEROY.

The Canton officials have received a telegram from the North stating that the Canton Viceroy-designate, H. E. Yuan Shu-lin, is indisposed and is now still staying in Chennan city under medical treatment. At present it is not certain when H. E. Yuan will be able to come down south to take up his new appointment as Viceroy of the Liang-Kwang provinces.

COMMISSIONER KO.

The Chinese Delimitation Commissioner, H. E. Ko Yu Him, after consulting with the Acting Viceroy, H. E. Wu, on the 10th inst., in connection with the Macao Delimitation, left here again on Saturday last by the steamer *Charles Harbord* for Hongkong.

REPATRIATED EMIGRANTS.

About a hundred poor, old-age or invalid Chinese are now on their way back to China from Peru, according to a despatch from the Chinese Consul in that country. A number of Chinese charitable people have arranged a meeting for to-morrow to discuss the manner in which to receive these poor repatriated emigrants and to send them to their respective homes.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Taotai Kwong, Engineer-in-Chief of the Kwangtung section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, having served in that capacity for nearly three years, has now written to the Board of Directors of the Company informing them of his intention to resign from his position, owing to the bad feeling created among the shareholders as a result of the examination of the Company's accounts. It is doubtful, however, whether his resignation will be accepted, as no expert Chinese engineer can be found to replace him just at present.

CANTON SALT COMMISSIONER.

On the 7th inst., an Imperial Decree was issued in which, Ting Nai Young, who has been Acting Salt Commissioner at Canton for some time, has now been promoted to the post of Salt Commissioner of the Kwangtung province.

DELIBERATIVE COUNCIL.

Work has been commenced on the erection of a building, designed in foreign style, on the outskirts of the Eastern Gate, for the intended Canton Deliberative Council. The building is expected to be completed on the 15th day of the 8th moon. The cost of the building is estimated at 120,000 taels.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Taotai Chan Mong Tsang will temporarily take over the seal of office, on the 11th inst., as Kwangtung Provincial Judge in place of Wei Ching Tung, transferred to Kwangsi. On the same day, Taotai Hon Kwok Kwan will assume charge as Acting Taotai for the Development of Native Industries vice Chan Mong Tsang.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Taotai Su Yui Chien, Chief Secretary of Foreign Affairs to the Canton Viceroyalty, left here on the 8th inst. for Hongkong on official business.

THE NEW VICEROY.

A telegram received from the North by the Canton officials states that the Canton Viceroy-designate, H. E. Yuan Shu Hsin, has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness, and had, on the 9th inst., left Chi Nan Fu for Shanghai en route for the Southern Capital.

HONAN THEATRE.

The lease of the Honan Theatre has now expired and the Pan Yu Magistrate has issued a notification inviting new tenders, to be handed in not later than the 13th inst.

A NEST OF ROBBERIES.

Several cases of robbery have been reported lately in the district of Shun Tak, where the bad characters are aided by sampan, or, strictly speaking, the Cheung Lung boats, in the West River. Admiral Li Chun to-day left for the West River to make an inspection of the waterways with a view to carrying out necessary reforms in the inland patrol service.

11th August.

TAOTAI LAU TZE KI'S MURDER.

Lok Muk Po, who is alleged to have had a hand in the recent murder of Taotai Lau Tze Ki in this city, was arrested by the local police on the 6th inst. At the Police Court, yesterday, Lok pleaded guilty to the capital charge. From his statement to the presiding Magistrate it appears that prisoner, along with seven others, were driven to the action by one Ho Ki Mu, who promised them a handsome reward in case their plan was successfully put through. In addition to his statement, prisoner also disclosed the names of his confederates and other particulars having connection with the murder. It is generally believed here that Taotai Lau Tze Ki was murdered not by any individual person wishing for revenge but by a certain hostile society.

DELIMITATION OF MACAO.

The Cantonese residing in Tsingtau forwarded a telegram through the Canton Association for the Protection of Boundary Rights, to the Chinese Delimitation Commissioner, H. E. Ko Yu Him, urging him not to give way in their attitude towards the Portuguese in connection with the Macao Delimitation question and to use his best endeavours to restore to China the territories that Portugal has encroached upon both on land and sea, with a view to protecting the interests of the country and further to appease the minds of the Chinese people.

THE LATE EMPEROR.

The 28th day of this moon (the 13th inst.) being the anniversary of the birth of the late Chinese Emperor Kwang Hsi, the local gentry and others will assemble on the occasion at Ming Lun Fong, the principal Assembly Hall, to offer their respects before the ancestral tablet.

LIKIN COLLECTION.

The collection of Likin dues in Canton on goods imported and exported during the second ten days of this moon, as reported by the Likin officials to the Viceroy, amounted to 61,563.42 taels.

COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

FORTNIGHTLY REPORTS.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1909.

Shortly after the departure of last mail holders felt more inclined to meet dealers, and a slight concession in rates, here and there, had the effect of again inducing a quiet but steady business, particulars of which are noted below. Most of the buying has been entirely speculative as at the moment there is very little or nothing doing in the country, but the outlook would seem to warrant the action of the speculators. Several mills in Bombay having previously entered into heavy forward contracts without covering their sales, are now finding themselves at a disadvantage in a rising market, and the scarcity of the raw cotton in that situation has latterly been in rates, here and there, have been working entirely, while the others had to adopt short time from the 10th July to 27th September next, working only four days in the week. Under these circumstances, the China markets are not likely to be flooded with yarn at least for some time, and the present position of the trade in the near future is more or less assured and we close with a quiet but strong market. Latest telegrams from Bombay quote Assur No. 10s. at 6 ams and Victoria No. 20s. at 7 ams per pound.

Sales of the fortnight aggregate 6,338 bales, arrivals amount to 4,031 bales, and stock estimated at about 16,000, and sold but unclaimed yarn in second hands at about 28,000 bales.

Local Manufacturers.—Sales of about 350 bales No. 10s. and 12s. at \$115 and \$117, respectively, are reported.

Japanese Yarn.—Almost neglected.

Raw Cotton.—Importations of Indian descriptions have been entirely checked by the scarcity and high prices in the home market and there is no stock or transaction in Bengal kinds. In China cotton a parcel of 150 bales (small) Throughout is reported to have changed hands at \$54, leaving about 200 bales in stock. Quotations are Indian \$28 to \$34 and Chinese \$30 to \$35.

Exchange on India has fluctuated slightly and closes to-day at Rs. 137 for T/T and Rs. 134 for Post. On Shanghai 74 and on Japan 84.

The undercurrent business in imported and local spinings is reported from Shanghai during the three weeks ended the 31st ultimo, viz:—

Indian.—The low exchange and firmness of holders have considerably curtailed business and sales of about 5,000 bales are reported at an advance of one Tael per bale. Estimated stock in second hands at about 60,000 bales.

Local Manufacturers.—Sales of about 350 bales No. 10s. and 12s. at \$115 and \$117, respectively, are reported.

Japanese Yarn.—Almost neglected.

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Our last report was dated the 9th inst. per *Delhi* since when the volume of business effected during the interval has been about the same as last advised during the previous fortnight. Importers are still guided by local conditions and, having in view the wretched condition of the country markets, have, despite the high prices ruling in India consequent on the scarcity of cotton, continued to ease their holdings and are freely meeting buyers with the result that again a fairly large quantity of bales have changed hands, some at previous rates while a small reduction of 50 cents to a dollar per bale has to be noticed in other chops.

These latter have been

THE Waiwupu has signed an Arbitration Treaty with the Minister for the Netherlands in Peking.

THE Ministry of Finance proposes to increase the duty on foreign opium in order to make up a deficit in the revenue.

THE Navy Commissioners have consulted with Viceroy Tuan Fang in regard to establishing a naval armory at Tientsin.

THE Government has proposed to establish Customs stations on the Sungari River, but this proposition has been opposed by the Russian Minister.

It is stated that the Government has decided to confer official ranks on artists who may have distinguished themselves. It is hoped by this to stimulate industry in China.

It is stated that Prince T'ai Tse has consulted with Viceroy Tuan Fang on the advisability of enforcing the stamp duty first in the Chihli province, in order to make up for the loss in duties on native opium.

A LARGE conflagration occurred at Kiangning on Friday week, four lighters containing cargoes of kerosene oil from the Asiatic Petroleum Co. being destroyed. The flames were visible at a distance of thirty miles.

FLOODS have occurred at the north Grand Canal and inundated a score or more of villages. The inhabitants are making the utmost efforts to protect other embankments, which are being threatened by the flood waters.

HIS Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones to be an official member of the Executive and Legislative Councils during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.

COUNT Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received a communication from the French Government intimating that it has purchased a certain house at Chuzenji, near Nikko, as a summer residence for the French Ambassador in Tokyo.

THE local agent of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., informs us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 24th July, 1909, amounted to 26,139 tons, and the sales during the period to 24,190 tons.

ALTHOUGH, owing to conditions of trade, the past year has been unfavourable to the Chinese community, signs are not wanting, says the British Resident of Negri Sembilan, that the Malay peasant becomes more prosperous and well-to-do year by year.

A BUTCHER, named Mak Kwai, pleaded guilty in the Police Court, last Tuesday, to picking a fishmonger's pocket at Wanchai on Monday, and removing a purse containing very nearly \$400. He was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' flogging.

IT is reported that Viceroy Hsi Liang of Manchuria has telegraphed to the Government that some anarchists, who were studying in Germany, had been arrested in the city of Berlin, and that he has taken due military precautions to maintain order.

THE other day we noted that a Dutch steamer, the "Java," had been wrecked on the coast of Java. The ship was carrying a cargo of sugar, and was bound for Rotterdam. The wreck occurred on the 10th inst.

DR. MONDA JIJIRO, a Professor in the Okayama Medical College, has been appointed to the position of Professor of Pharmacology, while Dr. Tani, formerly Professor in the Nagasaki Medical College, will visit Germany and France for the study of medicine.

POLLARD's Lilliputians began the Java season at Surabaya on July 21. Reports from there say that the performance was a great success for the company. The children sang, danced, and acted charmingly. They are expected at Singapore shortly and are certain to be welcomed warmly.

A MAN named Tanaka Buichi, aged 23, living at Kishida-machi, 5-chome, Fukui, Kobe, has been arrested by the Kobe police on a charge of having stolen a dog belonging to Mr. H. Bonar, the British Consul-General at Kobe. The man confessed and has been handed over to the Kobe Court.

WE learn from Japanese papers that the Norwegian steamer "Furor," 1,600 tons gross, which has been lying off Ono during the last week or two, has been sold by Messrs. A. Drewell & Co. to Mr. K. Kihimoto, of Osaka. The vessel was transferred to its new owner on the 26th ultimo.

POLICEMAN O'CONNOR, of the Water Police Station, charged two men in the Police Court, last Tuesday, with making fast to the Manila steamer "Zafra" (Captain Roger) while the vessel was under way in the water of this Colony. The defendants pleaded guilty, and were ordered to pay a fine of \$10 each.

HIS Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances to amend the Law with respect to the liability of young persons to the death sentence, and Ordinance No. 7 of 1909, entitled an Ordinance to amend The Larceny Ordinance, 1895.

THE Government has been considering the amalgamation of the following Ministries: The Ministry of Civil Office with the Grand Secretariat, the Ministry of Rites with the Ministry of Education, the Peking Gendarmerie with the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce with the Yuchiwanpu.

DURING the month of July 98 arrests were made in Manila of Chinese Filipinos and Americans under the opium law. Of these 89 were Chinese, 14 Filipinos, and one American. Three of the prisoners were women. Of the prisoners the sentences were for the most part imprisonment of three months each, fines of \$500 being given in some cases.

IT is stated that Monsignor Carles, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hupel Reef, died on July 24 while travelling on the train from Wuchang to Tientsin. Monsignor was nine hours in the train. He succumbed to heart failure. The late Bishop was many years in China. He was a member of the Order of St. Francis. His death will be universally regretted.—P. & T. Times.

A FEW days ago Mr. R. H. Crofton, who is attached to the Colonial Secretariat, gave a \$10 bill to a coolie to pay a certain account. The coolie took the \$10 and also a walk, and was not seen for several days. After a very long search by the police of the Central district the coolie was found last Tuesday. After pleading guilty to the charge of theft he was awarded six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks, in the Police Court on Wednesday.

THE total actual expenditure of the Public Works Department during last year was \$1,779,749.26.

FIVE hundred houses have been burnt in a conflagration at the city of Niigata. Arson is suspected by the authorities.

AN officer on board a German steamer in port reported to the police this morning (13th inst.) that somebody entered his cabin last night, and stole his gold watch.

THE amount of premium derived from sale of Crown land during 1908 and paid into the Treasury was \$70,450.27, or very much less than the estimate, which amounted to \$300,000.

THE occupation of the Dairy Farm Co.'s premises on Wyndham Street, hitherto held on a Crown lease of 20 years, has been extended to 75 years on payment of premium and increased Crown rent.

IN the Haikang district in Leichow, Kwangtung, the yamen runners oppressed the people and lately set fire to their dwellings. Over 120 homes were burnt down and two lives were lost in the disaster.

A SOLDIER, of the R.G.A. was charged in the Police Court, last Monday, with stealing a bottle of whisky from a comrade's shop in Arsenal Street on Sunday. The case was remanded to allow witnesses to be called.

LAST Monday being Coronation Day, the Americans, Portuguese and Chinese warships in harbour were dressed for the occasion. At noon, a salute was fired by the warships as likewise by the shore battery at Kowloon.

A CHINESE telegram says that a foreign merchant recently travelled in the Post Department, Kwangsi province, without passport, and the local authorities detained and handed him over to his Consul in Kweilin to be dealt with.

ANOTHER shopkeeper, who was found storing a quantity of kerosene in a place other than a properly constructed well, was prosecuted by Inspector Gourlay, in the Police Court, yesterday morning, and ordered to pay a fine of \$15.

IN reference to the claim, which was heard at the Summary Jurisdiction Court the other day, for house-rent and in which it was stated that the plaintiff had paid ten \$10 Chinese notes into Court as part payment of the debt, we are informed that no money was paid into Court and the sheriff of the Supreme Court is not allowed to receive Chinese notes.

ACCORDING to the Straits Times "A marriage has been arranged between Dr. John Wellesley Simon, second son of the late M. F. Simon, M.D., C.M.G., and Constance St. L. Simon, formerly of Singapore, Straits Settlements, and Helen Mary, daughter of the late Herbert A. Smith, of The Mount, Chepstow." Mormonism would seem to be rampant nowadays.

A WOMAN named Miss Hurd, residing at 51, Hollywood Road, first floor, summoned the manager of the Shun Fat Type Foundry, occupying the ground floor, before Mr. E. A. Hazledorn, in the Police Court, yesterday, for allowing an accumulation of offensive substance which emitted pungent fumes and smells to her annoyance during the months of July and August. A plea of not guilty was entered, and the case adjourned.

A LIFE "boy" working in Alexandra Buildings was charged last Monday at the Magistracy with "stealing another life" from doing his duty. It was alleged that the defendant had damaged the lift and as the complainant had taken his place, he attempted to stop him from doing his work. The case was remanded until being allowed in the sum of \$500. Mr. P. H. Hodgson, of Messrs. E. J. Smith and Harston, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Otto Korb Sing defended.

REPORTS from Weihaiwei go to show that this year is the record summer-season for that popular seaside resort, nearly all Shanghai is here, and the scenes both on the Island and on the mainland are of the gayest every morning and evening. Some of the ladies' summer costumes are said to be wonders. At Tientsin also there are a good few visitors from Shanghai, Tientsin and other ports, while Chiaoan is on the down-grade as a bathing place, owing entirely to the neglect of the authorities.—China Critic.

A TELEGRAM to the 7-pen Advertiser dated New York, July 30, says that M. Bleriot, the winner of the Daily Mail prize for his successful aeroplane flight across the British Channel, is so elated with his triumph that he has issued a challenge to the Wright brothers for a race at the Seattle Exposition for a purse of \$15,000. The challenge has not yet been accepted, and the outcome of the many engagements of the American aviators in connection with the Fort Meyer tests, it is doubtful whether they will accept.

A CURIOUS source of wealth is reported by the French Consul at Mengtze, in Upper Tonkin. It lies in wood mines. The wood originally was a pine forest, which the earth swallowed in some cataclysm. Some of the trees are a yard in diameter. They lie in a slanting direction, and in sandy soils, which cover them to a depth of about eight yards. As the top branches are well preserved, it is thought the geological convulsion which buried them cannot be of very great antiquity. The wood furnished by these timber mines is imperishable, and the Chinese gladly buy it for coffins.

THE following notice to mariners, dated the 5th inst., has been issued by the Coast Inspector's Office of the Imperial Maritime Customs:—Notice is hereby given that the acceptance by China of the "International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea," which came into operation on the 1st July, 1897, may be held as having been in regard to Chinese vessels of foreign type only. Native vessels of native type do not, for the present, come under the operation of these Regulations. This Notice explains "Notice to Mariners, No. 308," in the wording of which some obscurity has been found.

THE Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd., launched on the 4th inst. from their Pootung Works the new opium hulk "Nanking," which was built to the order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., to replace their hulk "Cora" which was sold some months ago. The launch was most successful in every respect. After the vessel took the water the party adjourned to the builders' office, where Mr. John Prentice proposed success to the owners, and Mr. Levy replied for them, proposing the toast of the builders. The vessel is quite an acquisition to the hulk fleet on the Huangpu and reflects great credit on the builders and surveyors, Messrs. Parker and Robb, under whose supervision the hulk was constructed. The hulk is of elegant design, 115 ft. long by 31 feet beam, and 11 feet moulded depth. The hull is of wood, and consists of the main deck of a cargo room 115 feet long by 27 feet wide, and on the second floor of very spacious and comfortable accommodation for hulk keeper and crew, with a large verandah all round.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOREE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID-UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$50,000	\$2,006,254	Final of £3 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$36.254	4 1/2 %	\$1.030 ex. & b. { London £95 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	90,925	£7	£6	£4,000 \$150,000	\$10,323	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		\$65 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Ganton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$23,757 \$111,000 \$125,000	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$195 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£1	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 309,747 Tls. 113,277 \$9,000,000	Tls. 160,514	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 120 ex. & b.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	15,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$191,148 \$105,249 \$683,609 \$1,000,000 \$294,425 \$109,164	\$2,464,931	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$840 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$294,425 \$109,164	\$7,763,7	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$235
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	0,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$48,608	\$275,541	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$115 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,485,173	\$106,711	\$27 for 1907	8 %	\$345 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906		\$10 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$20,000 \$204,917 \$99,007 \$107,500 \$119,267 \$23,545	Nil	24 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 1/2 %	\$30
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$12,000 \$27,000 \$119,267 \$23,545	\$21,700	Interim of \$12 for account 1909	7 1/2 %	\$312 ex. ex div.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£10,000 £240,000	£13,755	{6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/8 11/16 = \$3.154		\$60 sellers
Do.	60,000	£5	£5	£240,000 £730,000	£61,817	{Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909		7 1/2 % buyers
* Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 £56,000	\$3,121	{£1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 1/2 %	\$26 ex. and b.
* Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$10,000 \$48,608		{50.50 for year ending 10.4.1909	3 1/2 %	\$155 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$16,848	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$138 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$135,893	\$3 for 1897		\$10 buyers
Arab Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 34 for year ending 31.8.08		Tls. 295 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£175,000 £42,289	£11,556	{Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 %	Tls. 184 sales
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	18/10 £1	£4,873	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents		\$8 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Swire (Gen.) & Co., Limited	15,000	\$15	\$15	\$15,000	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06		\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$10,102	Final of \$12 making \$34 for 1907		\$60 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$97,199 \$200,000	\$187,078	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	12 1/2 %	\$62 sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 697,257 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 8,261	Final of Tls. 24 for year ending 30.4.09	6 1/2 %	Tls. 794 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 3,600,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 146 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,500,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 205 sales
Janat Stores, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000 \$1,000 \$1,000	\$24,611	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue		\$274 ex. ex div. b.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000 \$13,018 \$13,018	\$895	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$44 ex. ex div. b.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$21,172 \$21,172	\$26,475	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	\$102 ex. ex div. b.
Empire Estate & Finance Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$11,261	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$30 sales
Swire Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000	\$278	\$14 for 1908	5 %	\$30
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 3,750,000 Tls. 1,192,045 Tls. 300,000	Tls. 1,192,045	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 118 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000	\$1,068	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$44 ex. ex div.
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 750,000 Tls. 45,939 \$30,000	\$1,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 1344 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$30,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	\$8 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.08 (8%)		Tls. 90 sellers
Shanghai Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908		Tls. 108 buyers
Toy Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000 Tls. 31,172	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906		Tls. 410 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Asia's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,000	£12 1/2	£12 1/2	£1,000,000 £40,000	£648	110/- per share for 1907 = 1.037	10 %	\$92 ex. ex div.
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$720,000	Nil	\$1.20 or 1908	8 %	\$124 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$61,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	8 1/2 %	\$9.65 sales
Do. (special shares)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,407	50 cents for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$164 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$10,000 \$5,000	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	10 %	\$80.80 sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$300,000 \$5,000	\$3,750	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	8 %	\$12
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000	\$3,750	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	6 %	\$204 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$1,095	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	8 1/2 %	\$195 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$7,616	Final of \$15 per share making \$19 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$24 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000	\$8,790	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	4 %	Tls. 1,022 sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 Tls. 147,500 Tls. 61,911	Tls. 316,024	{2nd Quarterly div. of Tls. 124 for account 1909	6 %	Tls. 1,022 sales
Wanchappaui To Mij, Bosch on Landbouwerij	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 61,911		{80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	3 %	\$81 buyers
Park Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	\$1,000	None		
Phillips Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	none	Pa. \$8,640	None		
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 600,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 146 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	5,000	\$15	\$15	none	Dr. \$56,502	None	8 %	\$23 sales
Swire Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	5 %	\$12 sales
Swire Waterboat Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	6 1/2 %	\$13 sales
Swire Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$1,360	{80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$8.70
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$90,000 \$25,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cts. for 1908		\$4 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$105,000	\$3,095	{Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906		
RUBBERS.								
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	15,000	£1	£1	none	none	30 % = 6/- per share for year 1908		£2.15
Do. (partly paid)	102,100	£1	£1	none	\$7.4			\$50 sales
Balgownie Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$1	\$1	none	\$11,205	25 % for year ending 31.3.09		\$2.15
Castlefield Rubber Estate, Limited (fully paid)	6,000	£1	£1	none	none	None		\$2.12
Do. (contributory)	24,000	£1	£1	none	none	None		\$2.12
Highland & Lowland Para Rubber Co. (fully paid)	25,154	£1	£1	£3,784	none	None		\$2.12
Do. (contributory)	123,456	£1	£1	none	1,820	3 % for year ending 30.6.08		\$2.12
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	900,300	\$1	\$1	none	none	60 % for year 1908		\$2.12
Lingai Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	900,300	\$1	\$1	£4,000	none	7 % for year 1908		\$2.12
Do. (7% pref.)	10,000	£1	£1	none	\$6,722	15 % for year ending 31.12.08		\$2.12
Ragalla Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	22,500	\$10	\$10	none	none	None		\$2.12
Do. (8% pref.)	2,000	\$10	\$10	none	none	None		\$2.12
Ledbury Rubber Estates Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	none	None		\$2.12
Do. (contributory)	48,000	£1	£1	none	none	None		\$2.12
* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.								

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 7055

號九廿月六年元統宣

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1909.

六拜禮

號四十八月八年港香

\$36 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....\$14,500,000
STERLING.....\$1,500,000 at 2/-=\$1,500,000
SILVER.....\$14,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Chairman.
H. M. Tomkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
J. W. Baxend, Esq.
A. G. Barrett, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
W. Holmes, Esq.
O. R. Lennemann, Esq.
H. Shellin, Esq.
R. Shaw, Esq.
H. A. Siebs, Esq.
H. A. W. Slade, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1909. [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000.
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months, 4 per cent.
WM. JACKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1909. [22]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$5,250,000.
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222.
RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$5,250,000.
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222.

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [18]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELSMAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND FL. 4,125,745 (about £310,479).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Sumatra, Sourabaya, Cherbon, Tegal, Peking, Hongkong, Tientsin, Peking, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Pondicherry, Galle, Batavia, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on the European and American continents, the East, the Continent, the West Indies, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per annum on daily balance.

Fixed Deposits—12 months 4 1/2 per annum.
Do. 6 months 4 per annum.
Do. 3 months 3 1/2 per annum.
J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd July 1909. [19]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS.....15,500,000.

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents:
TOKIO, OHIOFOO, KIOE, TIENSIN, YOKOHAMA, PEKIN, NAGASAKI, NEWCHANG, LONDON, DALNY, LYONS, PORT ARTHUR, NEW YORK, ANTUNG, SAN FRANCISCO, LIOYANG, HONOLULU, MUKDEN, BOMBAY, TIE-LING, SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN, HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSIT:—
For 12 months.....4 1/2 per cent.
" 6 ".....4 per cent.
" 3 ".....3 1/2 per cent.

TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [17]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules as by the obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [21]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tails 7,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank), Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, S. Bleichroeder, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Bank fuer Handel und Industrie, Robert Warshawsky & Co., Mendelssohn & Co., M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt, Jacob S. H. Stern, a/M, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln, Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [13]

Intimations.

THE SAVOY beg to inform their Customers and Residents that they are disposing of their Stock at Cost Price, owing to their removal to new premises. Gentlemen, undervare a speciality. The REGAL HOES are not included, they will be sold at the usual price, \$10 per pair.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1909. [39]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net—\$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net—\$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1908. [38]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	About 19th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. H. Powell		

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	CALEDONIA	Noon, 21st Aug.	See Special Advertisement.
	Capt. W. Hayward		

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1909. [14]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

ARE NOW SHOWING

CHESTERFIELD SETTEES.

NEW DESIGNS IN EASY CHAIRS.

OCCASIONAL AND FANCY CHAIRS.

EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS IN CRETONNES.

LOOSE COVERS MADE BY EXPERIENCED MEN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [30]

"AQUARIUS."

A PURE, DISTILLED TABLE WATER

IN Quarts, Pints and Splits.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1909. [31]

Hotels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single

Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1909. [36]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PRAX, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 55.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [37]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 1,365 Tons, "FATSHAN" 1,365 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HONGSHAN" 1,995 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted). These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG" 457 Tons.

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Companies' direct steamers "Linton" and "Santai". These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 15th AUGUST, S.S. "SUI-AN,"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WINGLOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao 3 P.M.

Fares: Excursion Rates as usual.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Blake Pier. [6]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

String Band play during Tiffin and Dinner.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager. [16]

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909.

GRAND CARLTON HOTEL.

8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD,

Telephone No. 812.

Telegraphic Address—"GRAND" Hongkong.

RENOVED

For Luxury, Comfort, Quiet, Freshness and

Excellent Cuisine.

O. E. OWEN,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1909. [25]

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely

New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under

the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and

Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation

for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU, Proprietor.

N. BEUMENTHAL, Manager.

Telephone, 170. Telegrams "Astos" [24]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

For	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	SUNDAY, 15th Aug. 9 A.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke	About FRIDAY, 21st August.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"GOEREN" Capt. B. Wilhelm	WEDNESDAY, 25th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE	"DERFELINGER" Capt. E. Zacharias	About THURSDAY, 26th August.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke	About FRIDAY, 10th September.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AUSTRALIA	ERNEST SIMONS	Givard	17th Aug., at 1 P.M.
MARSHALLS, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Givard	17th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, POLYNESIA	BROCK		30th Aug., P.M.
MARSHALLS, VIA PORTS	TOKIN	Charbonnel	31st Aug., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia, at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10, 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAD," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoon.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoon, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight,"—free.

LONDON,

CALCUTTA,

SHANGHAI,

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

59, Becliff Street

106, Neeping Road

Hongkong, 4th March 1908.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length.....515 ft.	Docking Length.....376 ft.	Docking Length.....481 ft.
Width of Entrance... 80 "	Width of Entrance... 50 "	Width of Entrance... 63 "
Water on Blocks.....28 "	Water on Blocks.....26 "	Water on Blocks.....21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels to or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903

To Let.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909.

TO LET.

IN No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, Offices and Godowns.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.

No. 9, PEDDER'S HILL, a Commodious Five-roomed Dwelling House with Servants' Quarter, next to the Masonic Club.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1909.

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—

HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD

A HOUSE in RIVINGTON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1909.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 14, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

TERIBLE SEA TRAGEDY.

MOTHER MURDERS CHILDREN.

Marooned on Middleton Reef for more than a month, the captain's wife killing with her own hand her two children and throwing their bodies overboard to keep the starving sailors from killing and eating her offspring, the death of the mother the following day and the rescue of the five remaining sailors the day after by an English tramp steamer, is the story of hardship and suffering brought to Manila by Captain Schmidt, of the German freighter *Sonneberg*, which arrived yesterday, reports the *Manila Times* of 7th instant.

The *Sonneberg* came direct from Sydney to Manila, and the vessel bearing the rescued sailors arrived there the day before the sailing of Captain Schmidt for this port.

From Captain Schmidt's story of the tragedy it appears that a Norwegian bark, of which he did not remember the name, went ashore in a blow on Middleton Reef about 200 miles north-east of Sydney, and the skipper and some of the sailors were washed overboard almost as soon as the vessel struck. The reef is one of the most dangerous in that part of the world and many vessels have come to an untimely end on her rock.

For more than four weeks these shipwrecked sailors, the skipper's wife and four children, were marooned on the island, help coming once when an English ship came in sight and the officers took photographs of the stranded bark, but thought her to be abandoned and sailed away again. This occurred two weeks before the final rescue of the remaining members of the crew, and as the half-starved men and the woman saw their hope of rescue fade from sight over the horizon, their plight was indeed pitiful.

Another vessel was stranded on the reef a short time before the striking of the Norwegian bark, and some of the sailors went over to this vessel to get provisions, if there were any on board. Returning they encountered heavy seas and before getting back to their starting point 17 of them were drowned.

Soon after the drowning of these sailors two of the children died from exhaustion. There were but five remaining sailors, the wife of the captain and two children at this time, emaciated and dying of hunger and thirst. On the small island where they were wrecked there was no vegetation and no fresh water. They were all half-crazed from starvation and lack of water, their condition made worse by drinking sea water which was the only liquid they could get.

Murmurs began among the sailors to kill the two remaining children for food, but the mother overheard the threats and that night her own hand killed her babies and threw their weighty bodies into the sea in order that they might not be used for food by the demented men.

The following day the mother herself died from exhaustion and the nervous shock from the murder committed less than twenty-four hours before. Within a day from the time she died hope again flickered in the breasts of the shipwrecked sailors as they saw smoke on the horizon of the tropical sea.

The smoke grew steadily more distinct, and within a few hours an English steamer lay off from the wreck and took the five remaining men on board and steamed away from Sydney.

Upon their arrival at that port they could give only disconnected reports of their experience, as every man in the crowd was suffering from the long period of suffering, and from hoping against hope for rescue. They were well taken care of on the ship that took them off, and upon arrival at Sydney were given hospital treatment, for their condition was nearly hopeless on account of lack of nourishment and water for so long a period.

OLD MOORE.

CROP OF DEATH, SCANDAL, AND DISASTER FOR 1910.

"Old Moore" sends a forward copy of his sensational prophecies for 1910.

The year, says the sage of Pilgrim-st., is bound to begin badly, with "evil to King and Government; it may mean death in the highest circles." Then "your fish will cost you more owing to a blotter famine on the East Coast."

OH! DEAR!

There will be such a glut of journalism that we shall have to get a license for selling newspapers in the streets, and "A sensational affair with cards will cause two high Society dames to hide their heads."

So much for January. It is comforting to note that in February "recognition of some sort will be given to the ideals of educated India, calming the minds of millions of natives."

A battleship disaster in the Pacific, a railway mystery at Cardiff, a "pancetta" on the Stock Exchange, and the month ends cryptically: "What does it mean? Flare are at half-mast, bells are tolling—someone great and beloved has passed away!"

March promises less excitement. "The double life of a prominent legal star will cause a fall like Lucifer"—and that is about all.

April will see a very popular Parliament, with "both sides, strange to say, in some sort of union for universal good," whilst "Birmingham loses by death a very prominent resident—in fact, quite a pillar of the city."

May will be scintillating with jewel robberies and there will be trouble in the army at home and in India.

August promises a dreadful steamship disaster close to land, and September an unpleasant graveyard scandal. October will be noted for the leaking out of a Cabinet secret, and the month will wind up with a coal-mine disaster.

The festivities of Christmas month will be somewhat lessened by the signs of mourning, for the hand of Death will be laid on very exalted persons.

CHERRIFUL PICTURES.

As usual, the almanack is brightly illustrated with crude but exciting drawings of heaves and masked assassins jabbing unsuspecting aristocrats in the back with daggers.

This gem of the gallery, however, is the drawing of a gentleman engaged in the interesting occupation of digging corpses from a graveyard in the light of the full moon.

The astrological scenario for 1910 is a ripe pennyworth and warranted to make your flesh creep.

Consignees.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KARONCA,"

Captain Leslie, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading can be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1909.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BULOW,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Freights, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th of August, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th of August, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 21st of August, 1909, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

Underagent.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"BORNEO"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such consignment will be sorted out, marked, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 17th August, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1909.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SPEZIA,"

Captain Girstenblau, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Under-agent.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before TONDAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1909.

YUEN HING,

No. 4, D'AGUILAR STREET.

FACTORY SWATON KIA LAK.

MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS

in all kinds of hand-made

DRAWN and EMBROIDERY CHINESE

LINE GRASS CLOTH, PEWTER

WARE, &c.,

all of the best quality.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1909.

TYPEWRITERS

FOR

HIRE.

REPAIR

IS OUR

SPECIALITY.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT,

33-35, Des Vœux Road, Central,

Hongkong.

Intimations.

Powell's

Furnishing Department

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

(FIRST FLOOR)

are making a special show of household and office furniture.

HIGH

grade examples of which may now be seen in our showrooms.

Completely finished and artist's bedroom suites, with teakwood bedsteads "en suite," Dainty Writing Tables in attractive designs, Cario and Silver Tables, lined with silk and plush, and a host of other articles of a

CLASS

rarely seen previously in Hongkong.

We are steadily and consistently improving the tone and general finish of Colonial made furniture.

We are paying very special attention to the modern methods in Office Fittings, and have several examples of our work ready for inspection.

The Card-index system cabinet is a very special feature with us, and general office

FURNITURE

such as, Roll Top Desks, Typewriter Desks, may always be seen and the advantages of our makes explained, by a visit to our showrooms.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

OUR TIME

OUR EXPERTS

OUR ADVICE

AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

and

28, Queen's Road.

Opposite the Clock Tower.

44-45-46-47, 11th August, 1909

Intimations.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GOODS OF A. S. LATTI, Deceased.

ALL Claims against the Estate of the late A. S. LATTI, Chief Engineer, S.S. "Kutang," who died at Sea on the 2nd August, should be sent to the undersigned before the 11th day of September, 1909.

C. W. BECKWITH, Lieutenant, R.N., Harbour Master.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1909. [588]

IT is hereby notified that a MEETING of HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the Colony will be held at the Magistracy, at 2.15 P.M., on MONDAY, the 23rd August, 1909, for the purpose of considering the following application under the Liquor Licences Ordinances, 8 of 1898 and 8 of 1908, viz.:

From one NATHANIEL WONG for the transfer to him from one ARTHUR E. GAGNON of the publican's licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on premises numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

F. A. HAZELAND, Police Magistrate.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1909. [591]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
4.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 28, Queen's Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
11, Robinson Road, April, 1909.

THE DRAPERY EMPORIUM,

1, Lyndhurst Terrace.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EUROPEAN, INDIAN AND CHINESE

USEFUL ARTICLES

CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS

and TOYS

AT

VERY NORMAL PRICES.

READY FOR SALE.

The Latest Style Goods for Present Season

GENTS' BONNETS (Hat Flowers), RIBBONS, LACE, BRIDAL VEILS,

FANCY DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, LAWNS, RAINCOATS, SHIRTS,

ININGS, ALPACCAS, HOSIERY, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FOOTWEARS, &c., &c.

Prices and Samples on application.

Best attention to all Coast Port Orders.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1909. [546]

O. C. MOOSA

1 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS

IN VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

IN WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLLEN DELAINES, NUNSVELINGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Post orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1909. [547]

Public Companies.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of August, 1909, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1909.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th August, to SATURDAY, the 21st August, 1909, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1909. [565]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 23rd August, 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 23rd August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. A. CALDWELL, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1909. [559]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 104 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1909, of TWO DOLLARS per Share.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, 25th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th instant to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1909. [590]

Intimations.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy

"Bisquit Dubouche

& Co."

Per Bot.

XXX Very Old Fine \$2.50

V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years

Old 5.50

QUINQUINA? ALSO

QUINQUINA? DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE.

Sole Agent.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1909. [545]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS and ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to

order in any desired quantity.

Have been patronized by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Ample in our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & CO., 25th May, 1899.

ORDERS practically attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1909. [546]

D. NOMA, PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 14 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engraving, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible danger, I use fresh materials daily.

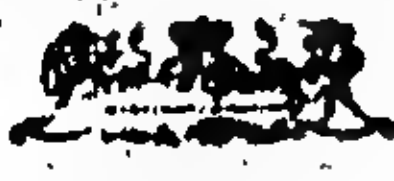
The copying of Portraits with distinct maintenance is a specialty.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1907. [545]

A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

TAMER SAVAGELY ATTACKED AND BADLY MAULED BY A TIGER.

Lisbon, July 11.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.
SPECIALITIES:
DRY GINGER ALE.
LIME FRUIT CHAM-
PAGNE.
ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.
STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE
AND
REFRESHING.
Watson's
FRUIT SYRUPS
mixed with aerated or plain water
make excellent refreshing beverages.
Guaranteed to be made from the
pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
INCORPORATED,
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1909.

LIQUOR LICENCES.
The pertinent remarks of the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council with regard to the intention of the Government to double the tax on liquors with a view to raising the Colony's revenue have formed the subject of a communication from a correspondent who holds that they cannot but be welcomed in intelligent circles, who are fully aware that any hardship which is likely to result owing to the weak-kneed policy of the Imperial Government in giving way to irresponsible opium faddists is bound to ultimately fall on the people. In the opinion of our valued correspondent no one can deny for a moment the urgent necessity of finding some way and means to replace a large portion of the Colony's revenue which a paternal Government has decided to relinquish in order to help China in her efforts to suppress the opium habit among her millions and at the same time to satisfy an ignorant set who are always ready to see the "moat" in their neighbour's eye but blissfully disregard the beam in their own. The writer argues that, in taking any decided step, it is of prime importance that the burden should not be made to fall on any particular party but should be distributed equally on those concerned. "As Mr. Osborne pointed out yesterday," continues our contributor, "there are several establishments within a stone's throw of the Clock Tower which serve liquor under adjunct licences and make a pretence of serving meals with the drinks supplied in order to cover the justification of the reduced fee paid by them for their licences in contradistinction to the full licences held by hotels having public bars. The obvious unfairness of this method cannot fail to strike the ordinary man-in-the-street. The fact that there is no public bar on the premises of adjunct licensees is only an excuse as far as the trend of public opinion can be gauged, there appears to be no real objection on the part of the consumers to contribute a mite towards the general revenue,

which is as it should be." It is time, however, that the local authorities have been roused to a sense of fairplay so far as the hotel keepers are concerned. The existing system differentiates against certain licensees. The discussion next Friday among our local legislators will be awaited with lively anticipation.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE REVENUE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT FOR LAST YEAR WAS \$164,221, OR 6.05% OVER THE ESTIMATE.

THE EXPENDITURE OF THE TUNG WA HOSPITAL FOR LAST YEAR IS GIVEN AS \$145,874, BEING AN INCREASE OF \$74,078 OVER 1897.

AN AREA OF 6,199 SQUARE FEET OF CROWN LAND IN BRIDGES STREET, ON NOMINAL TERMS, HAS BEEN GRANTED TO THE MAN MO TEMPLE AUTHORITIES.

THE NUMBER OF MARRIAGES SOLEMNIZED IN HONGKONG DURING LAST YEAR WAS 158 AS COMPARED WITH 137 IN 1907. THIRTY-SIX MARRIAGES WERE CONTRACTED AT THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

AT THE MEETING OF THE SANITARY BOARD ON TUESDAY NEXT, AMBULANCE BY THE HEAD OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT WILL BE CONSIDERED RELATIVE TO THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF AN ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

AMENDMENT OF FORM OF GRANT.

In the current issue of the *Government Gazette* are printed certain amending conditions to the form of grant of the Hongkong Opium Farm. They relate to searches for illicit opium and were accepted by the Opium Farmer and have been enforced during the current year.

The amendment of conditions to be fulfilled by the grantee are as follows:—

After clause (5) insert the following:—

(5) (a) The Government to be at liberty at any time to depute persons to supervise the boiling and preparation of opium.

After clause (6) insert the following:—

(6) (a) To observe the following rules relating to searches in addition to those contained in the Ordinances:—

1. Whenever a house or floor of a house wholly in the occupation of one Chinese family has been unsuccessfully searched for opium, and whenever the Captain Superintendent of Police has reason to suspect that a search warrant for opium has been obtained on false information, the grantee shall furnish confidentially to the Captain Superintendent of Police name and address of the informer.

2. The badge required by section 6 of the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891, shall be worn outside the sleeve of every excise officer detailed for the searching of persons on public wharves or for executing opium warrants, and such badge shall show the excise officer's office and number.

3. Not more than five excise officers shall enter or be in a family house at the same time for the purpose of executing a search warrant, and each of such excise officers shall be provided with a dark lantern.

4. Excise officers detailed to execute a search warrant shall allow themselves to be searched by the Police before leaving the Police Station from which they proceed to the search, and also on their way to the place to be searched.

BLACKHEAD'S HILL LIGHT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

It is notified in the *Gazette*, that a group flashing red light with a white sector showing between S. 8° W. and S. 89° W. on a red brick tower on the summit of Blackhead's Hill (Chin-sul-tui Point) has been exhibited since the 1st August.

It shows a group of three flashes of one second duration, each flash with an interval of one second, followed by a period of five seconds darkness.

Since the same date a fixed red automatic light has been exhibited from the buoy marking the Coast Rock, situated 4½ cables N. 75° E. from the above light.

NEW LAW COURTS.

PROGRESS OF THE BUILDING.

In his report for last year, the Director of Public Works has the following reference to the New Law Courts:—

The whole of the main cornice was completed, and about 200 feet of the base to the balustrade was bedded. The carved figures in the pediment on the west front were completed, and fixed and the statue of Justice was finished ready for hoisting into position. The granite facing of the walls of the second and third courts was completed; the east walls of the library was built to a height of 15 feet above second floor level and the walls of the rooms on the second floor (east front) were built to a height of 3 feet above floor level and the window sills were being fixed. The walls and piers of the upper part of the principal court were built to a height of 16 feet above second floor level and the internal walls generally were within about 4 feet of the same height.

The massive oak brackets to support the overhang of the roof were fixed on the east and south sides of the third court. The concrete of the first floor colonnade was completed with the exception of four bays, and all the concrete floors (except that of the balcony over the colonnade) on the second floor were laid.

The dressed granite set in the work amounted to 26,803 c. ft. and about 1,500 c. ft. was dressed ready for setting. 105 granite balustrades were prepared making a total of 455 ready for fixing. The average number of masons employed daily was 142.

A contract for the joinery and fittings required to complete the work was let to Mr. Chan A Toeng on the 22nd February. A quantity of castings, etc., were made and the panning of the courts was in course of preparation.

1908. Estimates.....\$100,000.00
1909. Expenditure.....99,921.15
Total Estimates.....\$199,921.15
Expenditure to 31/12/08.....503,325.09

The "Fatshan" Affair.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

STRICTURES ON THE SELF GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

We have received the following letter for publication:—

Canton, 13th August, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—As this case is again being commented upon in all the daily papers, I hope you will allow me a small space in your valuable columns to briefly recapitulate the entire affair, as well as what had transpired at the preliminary inquiry held at the British Consulate, and lastly what followed thereafter.

It will be remembered that, in November last, a Chinese passenger travelling on the steamer *Fatshan*, from Hongkong to Canton, died, it is alleged, as a result of having been violently kicked by a watchman or ticket collector, and Mr. Fox, British Consul-General, held an inquiry at the British Consulate in the presence of the Portuguese Consul-General, Mr. Moraes, Mr. Sit Wing Nin the Viceroy's Foreign Deputy, the Hon. Hoi Magistrate, the Manager of B. & S., owners of *s.s. Fatshan*, Dr. Davenport, who held a *post-mortem* examination on the body of the deceased, and others. At the conclusion of the inquiry, the British Consul-General said:—

"No definite charge has been framed against the watchman Noronha of having caused the death of that Chinese passenger; the Viceroy's letter simply states that a Chinese passenger on the *Fatshan* has been murdered by a foreigner, no further details are given. However, as I learned from other sources that the watchman Noronha was accused of having done this thing, and as he voluntarily came to this Consulate and offered himself for investigation into the truth of the allegations against him, I decided to hold the inquiry. As Noronha is a Portuguese subject he should be tried by his own Consul, but in consultation with my Portuguese colleague, Mr. Moraes, I decided that, in view of the fact that the alleged criminal offence had been committed on board a British steamer by a person on that steamer's articles, and in view of the popular excitement prevailing in regard to this case, it would be expedient that I should first hold a preliminary inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of that Chinese passenger on the *Fatshan*. This I have done in as public and thorough a manner as possible. A deputy from the Viceroy has been present at the hearing, taking notes and cross-examining the witness; the public, including members of the Chinese press, have been allowed to be present. I have come to the conclusion, after carefully considering all the evidence that has been brought forward, that there is not sufficient evidence to justify me in handing over the accused to his Consul on a charge of having caused the death of that passenger. Mr. Davenport's evidence, given in the clearest and most explicit manner, goes to show that the deceased died a natural death. Under these circumstances the accused, as far as this Court is concerned, is discharged."

Immediately thereafter the Chinese Press published hostile articles concerning the case insisting that another trial should be held, and the Viceroy lost no time in asking the British Consul to hold a new trial, which Mr. Fox, in refusing, said that only the Portuguese Consul could do it, if he finds it convenient and justifiable. A few days later Mr. Moraes received a formal despatch on the subject from the Viceroy to which he courteously replied that he would gladly accede to the Viceroy's request provided the conditions, as required by law, are strictly observed; that it is necessary to produce fresh evidence or reliable witnesses, that in the event of their accusation being proved false they shall be punished according to law, that the investigation shall be held in the presence of a Deputy appointed by the Viceroy, and no other official or public shall be permitted to witness this preliminary investigation according to "ready stipulations." This investigation must in no way be carried on in public according to the laws of all the civilized nations, unless at the said investigation a *prima facie* case is made out against the accused, who then will have to stand his trial in open Court. The Viceroy refused to accept these conditions, but insisted on a trial *in camera*, and the Consul-General for Portugal replied that only under these conditions he could legally hold the investigation without infringing the law or offending his British colleague, and since then the matter remained *in statu quo* by tacit consent.

Having placed all the facts of the case before the public may I ask what has the "Self-Government Society" to do in this matter? The Viceroy was represented at the preliminary inquiry held at the British Consulate, and was perfectly aware that Mr. Fox, who conducted the inquiry, after impartially and fairly considering all the evidence that has been brought forward, including the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, who appeared to all intents and purposes to have been especially prepared for that particular occasion, acquitted the falsely accused watchman. The preceding Consul remarked at the said inquiry, in the presence of His Excellency's representative, that he was aware that the accused had already been prejudged by some of the local Chinese papers and that such a practice was decidedly unfair, and addressing the Chinese reporters, who were in the Court, the Consul said, "I have been shown a copy of the Chinese newspaper *Kwok Si Po* issued yesterday (previous) morning in which the depositions of the Chinese witnesses examined yesterday are printed almost word for word in an article entitled, 'The Murder of a Chinese passenger by a foreigner on the *Fatshan*.' This article, published before the inquiry, had taken place had the effect not only of prejudging public opinion against the accused, but of rendering the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution untrustworthy, and of little value. To publish the depositions of the witnesses while a judicial inquiry or trial is pending is entirely contrary to Western ideas, and it will be my duty to bring the conduct of the said editor to the notice of the Viceroy with the request that he will take such steps as he may deem advisable to punish the editor of the paper for this unwarranted publication.

Unable to discover any pretext whereby they can reasonably interfere, having failed in all their previous attempts, this so-called self-government society now alleges that the Portuguese representative had offended them in a despatch addressed to the Viceroy. After holding several meetings the members of that self-styled body decided to address a communication to the Portuguese Consul demanding an explanation. To this the Consul could not justly do otherwise than ignore it *in toto*, as the high authorities at Peking have more than once at the request of the Foreign Ministers, commanded the local Viceroy to have this Society, composed entirely of irresponsible men, suppressed without further delay. For their unlawful existence the Viceroy should be held personally responsible, as well as for the publication of the official despatch which is a privileged communication not for publication, that gave rise to the Society's unjustifiable action against the Consul. Are the local Government officials not sufficiently strong protectors of the inhabitants of South China? Are they not trustworthy and honest servants of the Imperial Government? Why then will His Excellency Chiao, the ex-Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, allow this so-called self-government society to usurp the legal rights from the Government officials? His Excellency cannot plead ignorance of the very grave injustice he had done to all his subordinates by allowing this self-styled society to interfere and dictate in official matters, knowing full well that the said society has not been and can never be legally recognised by its Imperial master—the Government of Peking.

Before concluding, allow me to commend the action of that generous firm, B. & S., who very liberally donated to the widow of the deceased passenger the handsome sum of \$5,000, transferring or removing the old skipper, promising better treatment "in future" to all Chinese passengers and dismissing the poor watchman (as reported) although he was found innocent at an inquiry held by a British Consul acting as an impartial Judge in a British Consular Court.

Thanking you for the valuable space.—
Yours faithfully,

JUSTICE.

HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

SIXTH ROUND.

LUSITANO RECREATION CLUB vs. "BUFFS."

The last match in connection with the Sixth Round of the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition resulted in a win for the "Buffs" over the Lusitano Recreation Club. The latter were strongly fancied, but never played anything like their usual game, being slow and erratic at shooting whenever they came into possession of the ball, whilst the Military team were always alert and never missed any opportunities. Both teams had equal chances to score, the "Buffs" always taking advantage of it profitably, but their opponents, as already stated, were just the reverse.

The "Buffs" obtained the ball at the opening stage and after one unsuccessful try, they got clear from their opponents and soon scored the first goal. The Lusitanos now tried hard to equalise and looked dangerous when Alves swam up almost to the goal mouth, but his shot was too weak and wrongly placed. Private Cloke at this stage was playing well and tried a few stiff shots which were well stopped by Carvalho. The latter end of this half saw the Lusitanos pressing without any good result, the score then standing at—

Buffs 3 goals. Lusitanos 0.

An opening was taken full advantage of by Lopes at the replay who went right up the bath and tried his luck which only resulted in a corner throw, which, however, failed to materialise. A penalty was awarded Vincent for being fouled within the penalty area by Remondino, and although this player failed to score in his first try, he succeeded in his second, bringing his team's score to two. Soon after this Private Smith punched the ball into his opponents' net when in front of goal, thereby registering the third for the Buffs. The latter now encouraged by their success forced matters and kept the Lusitanos on the defence until the call of time. The final score standing at—

Buffs 3 goals. L. R. C. nil.

The teams lined up as follows:—

L.R.C.—A. J. V. Ribeiro (Capt.), C. A. Rodrigues, J. M. C. Lopes, R. A. Carvalho, C. M. S. Alves, F. L. da Roca and E. M. O. Remedios.

"Buffs"—Williams, Barraud, Burke, Cloke, Stiff, Smith and Vincor.

SEVENTH ROUND.

B.O.C. vs. 88th Co. R.G.A.
R.E. vs. 87th Co. R.G.A.
C.V.C. vs. L.R.C.
V.R.C. vs. 83rd Co. R.G.A.

LEAGUE TABLE.

Played. Won. Lost. Drawn. Points.

V.R.C. 6 6 0 0 12
C. Y. C. 6 5 1 0 10
Buffs 6 5 1 0 10
B.O.C. 5 3 2 0 6
L.R.C. 5 3 2 0 6
R.E. 5 1 4 0 2
83rd Co. R.G.A. 5 1 4 0 2
87th Co. R.G.A. 5 0 5 0 0
88th Co. R.G.A. 5 0 5 0 0

On Monday afternoon at 6 p.m. the B.O.C. will meet the Cornishian Yacht Club at a friendly game of Water Polo. A good match is expected.

According to the Registrar-General there is a considerable traffic in very small children brought to the Colony from Shanghai for sale. A number of such children were detained last year, sent to the Po Leung Kuk and finally adopted by respectable Chinese families.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Another decided fillip has been given to the Hongkong University scheme by the latest contribution of \$5,000 by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company. This handsome gift is characteristic of the traditions of the princely house and should act as an incentive to other British firms to come forward with their subscriptions. There are several prominent European business-houses that have not yet stirred in the matter by way of pecuniary aid, but these will, doubtless, respond to the final call for funds prior to the closing of the subscription list at the end of the current year.

There is a possibility that the £210,000 required for the endowment and equipment fund may be realised without a number of firms having subscribed, but this should not act as a deterrent to further subscriptions, which might in all likelihood result in extra Chairs being established. This important fact should not be lost sight of by those who have British prestige at heart.

DOES ONE EAT BEER?

Some scientific authority has been expatiating on the merits of beer as a nutritive article and claims, not without well-established argument, that when one drinks good beer, one also eats beer. This is indeed satisfactory news (hypochondriacs please note) and certainly ought to swell the coffers of the local hotels. Indeed, if this latest scientific truth had been apparent to the worthy trio made famous by Jerome K. Jerome in his "Three Men in a Boat," it would have relieved those troubled souls of a great deal of heart-burning as to the exact nature of their diet compatible with the slender state of their health. Unfortunately, the innocent trio lived in a different age.

A FORTUNATE BAR.

Who says that our dignified Bar is dry and uninteresting? Critics are wont to describe the proceedings at our Law Courts with the aid of such terms as "platitudes of the Bench," etc., but the presence of large blocks of ice in the Court-room in connection with a local litigation which has been going on now for some time struck the average observer as being distinctly coincident, not to say refreshing, at this time of year when all and sundry are sighing for a merciful zephyr to cool their burning brow. During the progress of the case, it was found expedient for the Judges to visit the factory which is responsible for the alleviation of thousands of parched throats and to this suggestion the bewigged exponents of legal intricacies gladly consented. This delightful deviation from the ordinary routine is diversion enough to make their less fortunate colleagues elsewhere engaged in the honourable profession turn green with envy. But then, a strenuous term of service in an enervating climate like that of Hongkong also has its disadvantages.

THE HONGKONGITE'S PLAIN.

Appropos of this, a remark or two concerning the average Hongkong newspaper reader may not be out of place. People at home are perfectly satisfied with only a few choice specimens of Plowdenism, if such a term may be permitted, in their daily paper and such entertaining accounts as a ramble to an ice factory are as rare as the dodo, but the Hongkong reader, whose power for grumbling so far as his daily paper is concerned seems to be highly developed, dearly loves as a rule to treat harmless persons who have done them no harm to a long-winded dissertation as to the exact lines on which the paper should be run. If the first daily in the world were to be published in the Colony, it is open to doubt whether a single Hongkongite would for one moment admit that it was in any way comparable to a production of Fleet Street. But, as Mrs. Malaprop says, comparisons are "odorous."

TYPHOON TOPICS.

Somehow or other, my ideas drift to the subject of typhoons. So far, the Colony has been spared its dreaded annual visitor which brings destruction in its wake, but whether the cyclonic season will end as auspiciously as it has begun is another question. Old China hands tell me that a time there was when the Colony presented a clean sheet with regard to typhoons, but I fancy this was an exception which proved the rule. Dear me, the strain of my reflections will lead guileless folk to the conclusion that I am a confirmed pessimist and that I am trying to force the unwelcome visitor upon them. Nothing is further from the truth. But it might perhaps startle them to know that tourists have been complaining that the Director of the Observatory has been robbing them of an undoubted privilege, and many have been the walls of disappointment that have gone up. However, this is by the way, and the fact remains that old residents hold the opinion that sufficient for the day is the evil thereof and are thankful to Providence that thus far the undesirable visitor has preferred to exclude Hongkong from its itinerary. May the Colony's good fortune continue.

JUPITER PLUVIUS.

Typhoon talk naturally leads to a discussion of the Colony's rainfall. Jupiter Pluvius has been extremely attentive of late and during the past few days the torrential downpours have been responsible for the chagrin of many an enthusiastic bathing party. But the plethora of rain-laden clouds has had this advantage—it has helped to cool the sultry atmosphere and for this only one should forgive the officious Clerk of the Weather. The violent thunderstorms that have accompanied the heavy downpours have not been particularly conducive of composure on the part of nervous people, who are strongly of opinion that the thunderstorm is a greater evil than the rain itself. Really, some people are never satisfied.

CASUAL CRITIC.

A San Francisco despatch of August 9 says:—The protected cruisers *Danvers*, *Clarendon*, *Chalmers* and *Galveston* will be withdrawn from the Asiatic Station and ordered into drydock for extensive repairs. The withdrawal of these cruisers will be made successively in the order named one being taken from Asiatic waters at a time.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

HONGKONG BANK'S CONTRIBUTION.

We are authoritatively advised by Sir Paul Chater that the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd. has contributed \$50,000 towards the Hongkong University Endowment Fund.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE NEW VICEROY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
Canton, 12th August.

The Canton authorities have been in receipt of a telegram from the Canton Viceroy-designate, H.E. Yuan Shu Hsun, informing them that His Excellency has fixed the 15th day of the 7th moon (the 30th instant) on which to assume charge of the Viceroyalty of the Liang Kwang provinces. The new Viceroy has left Shanghai for Shanghai, where he will remain for a fortnight or so. H.E. Yuan is expected to arrive at Canton about the 27th or 28th instant. On receipt of a further telegram from Shanghai, the Canton officials will send a deputy to Hongkong to meet H.E. Yuan.

HOUSE COLLAPSE.

Yesterday morning two houses in Lo Tik Hong Street in the western suburb suddenly collapsed. Fortunately, no casualties occurred as a result of the accident.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

It is now ascertained that as a result of the fire which occurred on the evening of the 10th instant, as reported yesterday, twelve persons have sustained injuries, one being in a very serious condition.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN SHIU HING.

Shortly after 10 o'clock on the 8th instant a shock of earthquake was felt in Shiu Hing. The shock was a violent one and several houses in the affected locality suffered damages to their roofs and side walls.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

Telegrams have been dispatched nearly every day to the Chinese Delimitation Commissioner, H.E. Ko Yu Him, by Cantonese residing in various places, requesting him to exert himself to maintain the protest against the Portuguese in connection with the Macao delimitation question and to recover the territories that have been encroached upon by Portugal. Yesterday, H.E. Ko received two telegrams, one from the Chinese residing in Yokohama and the other from Wuhu. A letter was also received from the Chinese in Annam.

SHUFFLING OF OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

On the 11th instant, Taotai Chao Hong Tsang took over the seal of office from Wei Ching Tung, as Acting Provincial Judge of Kwangtung. On the same day Taotai Hsu Kwok Kwan also took over the seal of office as Acting Taotai for the Development of Native Industries in Canton.

WEST RIVER PATROL.

Admiral Li Chun left Canton on the 11th instant for the West River for the purpose of inspecting the waterways and to effect necessary reforms in the river patrol service.

PROPOSED LIKIN STATION.

A site has been selected at Wong Sha, close to the Canton-Hankow Railway station at that place for the erection of a station for the collection of Likin dues on goods carried by the railway.

13th August.

THE LATE EMPEROR.

To-day being the anniversary of the birth of the late Emperor of China (Kuang Hsu), no order was issued that there is to be no cattle-slaughter in this city and the occasion is also to be observed as a fast-day. As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Emperor, the local officials and gentry assembled at the Imperial Temple to perform ceremonial rites before the Imperial ancestral tablet; a large number of people attended the solemn service. All eating-houses, restaurants, etc., were closed for business. Wedding ceremonies have also been forbidden to be performed on the occasion.

OFFICIAL'S RETURN.

Taotai So Yui Chiao, Chief Secretary of Foreign Affairs to the Canton Viceroy, who proceeded to Hongkong a few days ago, returned to Canton yesterday.

HARBOR FATALITY.

On the 10th instant, a sampan, carrying nine passengers and a cargo of several piculs of mulberry leaves on board, was capsized owing to her excessive cargo at Tai Ping Sha, Nam-hoi district. As a result of the accident six passengers were drowned.

FATHER ATTACKED BY SON.

On the evening of the 11th instant, in Tsang Hong Street, in the Western suburb, a young man named Kwan Ah On attacked his father with a chopper, inflicting a nasty wound on the head, extending about 7 inches from the ear down to the chin. The unfortunate victim is now lying in a precarious condition. The young man has been arrested and handed to the police officials to be dealt with.

A POKING RUMOUR.

A private telegram was received from Peking by a certain official here to the effect that a rumour is current in the capital that H.E. Chang Jen Chun has probably been given an appointment on the Grand Council and that the Viceroy-designate, H.E. Yuan Shu Hsun, will be made Viceroy of the Liang Kwang provinces. This will therefore necessitate H.E. Wu Seung Lum's appointment to the Acting Viceroyalty of the Liang Kwang in place of H.E. Yuan.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council:—An Ordinance to amend the Patents Ordinance 1892.

LICENCES to shoot and take game granted under Ordinance 6 of 1885, are due for renewal or issue on first day of September, 1909. Applicants for such licences, the fee for which is \$10, are requested to give to the Police their addresses, and write their names legibly.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.
CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

PEOPLE UNPREPARED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 13th August.

Grand Councillor Na Tung has formed the opinion that the people in Chihli are rather backward in their preparation for the adoption of Constitutional Government.

Upon his return to Peking he pointed out to the Grand Council that, after Tuan Fang has taken over duties as Viceroy of Chihli steps should be taken to teach the people an appreciation of Constitutional Government.

NAVAL OFFICIALS.
THE REGENT'S OPINION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 12th August.

The Prince Regent has expressed an opinion that both Admiral Sah and Sun Pui-lap lack experience in naval matters and that they depend on Wang Ta Hsieh to assist them.

THREE EASTERN PROVINCES.

GRAND COUNCIL'S CONCERN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 13th August.

The situation in the Three Eastern Provinces is very critical.

The Grand Councillors have met in conference without reaching a solution of the problem confronting them.

SICK LEAVE.

GRAND COUNCILLORS' APPLICATIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 13th August.

Both Prince Ching and Grand Councillor Luk Chin-lum have applied for sick leave.

STUDENTS FOR AMERICA.

CHOW CHI-TSAI IN CHARGE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 13th August.

The Central Government has appointed Chow Chi-tai to look after affairs connected with the despatch of students to America.

CHANG CHI-TUNG.

AGAIN INDISPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 13th August.

Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung has again obtained leave of absence.

His Excellency's condition is rather serious. For some days he has not attended the sittings of the Grand Council.

FENGTIEN GOVERNORSHIP.

ABOLITION SUGGESTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 13th August.

H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, has memorialized the Throne to the effect that it would be a good plan to abolish the Governorship of Fengtien.

PRINCE CHING.

EAGER TO RETIRE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 13th August.

Prince Ching is eager to retire owing to the difficulties he encounters in reaching a settlement with Japan concerning pending questions, and because he is not vested with powers in the same way as heretofore.

CHINESE PUBLIC DISPENSARIES.

COMMITTEE'S EXCELLENT WORK.

In the report of the Registrar-General just issued, will be found the following reference to the Chinese public dispensaries:

"The three Dispensaries in Victoria (the Eastern, Central and Western), were early in the year put under the control of the Tung Wah Hospital, on the understanding that the hospital should be guided by the advice of the Public Dispensaries Committee, a body appointed for this object. The hospital withdrew from this arrangement towards the end of the year, and the Dispensary Committee is now in control. It is composed of the Registrar-General as chairman, the Chinese Members of Council and of the Sanitary Board, the three chairmen of the annual committee of the Tung Wah Hospital and a number of the other leading Chinese. The accounts of the Victoria Dispensaries are kept by the Registrar-General, who is also charged with the collection of subscriptions."

"The three Dispensaries on the Kowloon side (Yau-mat, Hung-hom and Kowloon City), are more independent. They collect their own subscriptions, banking the money with the Registrar-General, and keep their own accounts. They have separate committees, on which the Chinese Members of Council have seats."

"The work of the Dispensaries is of a dual nature. On its educational side it is performed mainly by the committees with the assistance of a large number of 'street committee men' (kai-fong chik-let) who are men of importance in their own streets, and able to bring a good influence to bear on their neighbours. The purely medical and surgical work is done by the doctors with their staffs of clerks and stretcher coolies."

"The work of the committee and street committee men in connection with the discouragement of 'dumping' has been fully reported on in a separate report."

"In other propaganda work the committee have been equally public spirited, especially in disseminating literature bearing on the connection between rats and plague. They have also distributed for the Sanitary Department some thousands of traps and have brought about a weekly death rate of rats of over 1,000 at no cost to the ratepayer. They also made wholesale poisoning of rats possible by assuring the co-operation of the mass of the population. It is no small advantage to have the natural spokesmen of the people as advocates of hygienic measures, and on the side of sanitation."

"It may be added that the applications for Government midwives through the Dispensaries represent only a fraction of the cases undertaken by the midwives. The total number of new cases treated in the six Dispensaries is 24,353, an increase of over 30 per cent. as compared with last year."

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

STRAITS GOVERNMENT TO WORK THREE LOCAL FARMS.

The Government are taking over the manufacture and sale of opium for Johore as well as for Singapore and Malacca, from January 1 next, the farmers remaining in control at Penang for the present. Mr. F. M. Baddeley, formerly acting official assignee, who is now at home on leave, but who returns next month, will be in charge, and Mr. J. R. Brooke, Government analyst at Penang, has been nominated to assist him, but the appointment has yet to be confirmed. The old Tan Tock Seng Hospital site has been discussed as a suitable place for the government factory, but no decision has yet been reached.

"There are several uses to which that site might advantageously be applied, those high in favour being (1) opinion that they would be suitable for houses of detention, while another view is that they might be turned into a great immigration depot, where newly arrived immigrants should be segregated under closer Government supervision than at present. The Government owns the factory at present in use and may decide to continue the use of those buildings.—Straits Times."

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

SIGNALLING CLASS.

At Headquarters at 5.30 on Wednesday, the 18th instant.

At Quarry Bay at 5.15 p.m. on Monday, the 16th, and Thursday, the 19th inst.

JOINED.

Mr. J. D. Bush joined the Corps on the 4th August, 1909, assigned Corps No. 1,092 and posted to the Engineer Company.

Mr. A. Adams joined the Corps on the 4th August, 1909, assigned Corps No. 1,093 and posted to the Infantry Company.

TRANSFER.

Gunter A. Hurlow is transferred from No. 2 Company to the Infantry Company with effect from this date.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Gregory Apar*) 15th inst.
French (*Australien*) 18th inst.
English (*Devanka*) 18th inst., 7 a.m.
Indian (*Footsang*) 19th inst.
German (*Prins Waldemar*) 20th inst.
Indian (*Lalsang*) 26th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 1st prox.

The s.s. *Rubi* left Manila on 13th inst., afternoon, and is due here on 16th inst., at daylight.
The N. Y. K. s.s. *Awa Maru*, European Line, left Shanghai for this port on 15th inst., and is expected here on 16th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Kanagawa Maru*, European Line, left Singapore for this port on 15th inst., and is expected here on 19th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's s.s. *Devanka* left Singapore for this port on 15th inst., at 6 p.m., with the outward English Mails and is due here on 18th inst., at 7 a.m.

MAP OF HONGKONG.

NEW SURVEYS.

Many surveys of considerable extent were undertaken last year for the purpose of defining the boundaries of lots or preparing sale or lease plans. The most extensive works of this nature were the surveys of 35 Squatter Villages which took more than one surveyor's time for the whole year, the completion of the survey of Deep Bay, which occupied a surveyor over three months, and a survey of the whole of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's property at Quarry Bay, which taking the combined time of two surveyors, occupied over six months' time of one surveyor. In addition to these, a certain amount of triangulation work to form the foundation of a trigonometrical survey of Hongkong and Kowloon was carried out, and extensive surveys were made of the south-eastern portion of Kowloon Peninsula in connection with railway work and of several blocks of land held by the Military Authorities for the purpose of determining boundaries and areas. A survey was also prepared of the Naval properties in the vicinity of Macdonnell Road, (re-named Canton Road), Kowloon, for the issue of leases.

Seeing that such extensive surveys have had to be undertaken, it was decided that in future uniform scales of 50 feet to an inch (1/500) and 20 feet to an inch (1/250) should be adopted for the maps of the whole Colony thus getting rid of difficulties hitherto experienced owing to the variety of scales in use. The whole of Hongkong, Kowloon Peninsula and New Kowloon has been divided into Ordnance Sheets and the survey of Kowloon is being pushed on with a view of replacing the existing map which is on the (1/2500) scale.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

THE BALANCE SHEET.

We have received from Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co. agents, Electric Traction Co. of Hongkong, Ltd., the accompanying Balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account of the Electric Traction Co. of Hongkong, Ltd.,—

Authorized and Issued:	£	s.	d.
325,000 shares of £1 each issued as fully paid up per last account	325,000	0	0
Five per cent. mortgage debentures charged upon the undertaking and all property of the company	195,000	0	0
Creditors:			
London	1,388	10	6
Hongkong	1,230	1	9
Reserve for depreciation and renewals	16,000	0	0
Balances of profit and loss account	286	11	1
	£538,914	3	4

By Tramway undertaking, including land and outlay on construction and equipment—As per account, 31st December, 1907, 520,778 12 11 add expenditure since 352 5 2 520,530 18 1

Cash at Bankers and in hand—London 605 7 11 Hongkong 635 6 2 1,240 14 1

Loan against security—Debtors and payments in advance—London 31 5 3 Hongkong 531 10 6 561 15 9

Stock of stores, tickets and coal in Hongkong, as per inventory signed by general manager and agents—By Goods in transit from London to Hongkong 6,198 3 3 181 12 2 £538,914 3 4

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

	£	s.	d.
To Power expenses (Abstract A)	3,319	9	5
To Traffic expenses (" B)	5,249	19	7
To Maintenance and repairs (" C)	5,510	5	6
To General expenses (" D)	9,984	9	2
Total working expenses	23,764	3	8
To Reserve for depreciation and renewals	4,000	0	0
To Balance carried down	9,506	1	9
	£37,270	5	5

To Debenture interest 9,750 0 0 To Balance carried to balance sheet 286 11 1 £40,036 11 1

By Traffic receipts—London 287 4 10 Hongkong 59 17 2 347 2 0

By Balance brought down 5,906 1 9 Balance as per balance sheet 31st December, 1907 530 9 4 £40,036 11 1

The rate of Exchange is taken at 1s. 9 1/2 per dollar. E. C. MORAY, ROBERT MILLER, Directors.

Today's Advertisements.BANK LINE, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "AYMERIO."

FROM TACOMA, SEATTLE, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 13th August, 1909. [10]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "LIGHTNING," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M., of the 17th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 14th August, 1909. [593]

NEW POST OFFICE.

Writing with reference to the new Post Office building in 1908, the Director of Public Works states:—

All the walls except those of the verandahs were built to the level of the third floor. In the case of the verandah walls, all the granite arches on the second floor were turned and about half the cornice at the level of the third floor was set. The joists for the third floor and most of the door and window frames above this level were laid. The concrete floors at this level were also laid, except those of the verandahs, main staircase landing and north-west lavatory.

The dressed granite set in the work amounted to 19,059 c. ft., in addition to which 5,894 c. ft. of rough granite were set. 920 granolithic balusters were moulded bringing the number up to 2,720. The average number of masons employed daily was 91.

A large proportion of the joiner work is ready for fixing.

1908. Estimates.....\$140,000.00
1908. Expenditure.....136,577.93
Total Estimates.....930,000.00
Expenditure to 31/12/08.....520,296.41

WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st August.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS. LEVEL.

1908. 1909.

Tytam..... 0' 1" below 21' 4" below
Tytam Byewash..... 0' 1" below 21' 5" below
Tytam Intermediate..... 0' 1" below 21' 4" below
Pokfulam..... 0' 1" below 0' 3" below
Wong-nai-chung..... 0' 1" below 4' 4" below

STORAGE GALLONS. 1908. 1909.

Tytam..... 385,520,000 221,640,000
Tytam Byewash..... 21,497,000 808,000
Tytam Intermediate 190,389,000 188,450,000
Pokfulam..... 66,180,000 65,460,000
Wong-nai-chung 30,398,000 24,873,000

Total..... 700,984,000 501,327,000
Consumption of water in the City and Hill District during the month of July.

1908. 1909.

Consumption.....148,577,000 123,698,000 gallons
Estimated population.....207,000 208,800
Consumption per head per day.....23.1 19.1 gallons
Constant supply in all districts during July, 1908.

Intermittent supply by Rider mains in Rider main districts during July, 1909.

The return of consumption is subject to error owing to the difficulty of accurate measurement whilst the extension works at Albany Filter Beds are in progress.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS. LEVEL.

1908. 1909.

Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir..... 25' 0" below 25' 3" below
Water level reduced for construction purposes.

STORAGE GALLONS. 1908. 1909.

Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir..... 156,200,000 155,100,000 gallons
Consumption of water in Kowloon during the month of July.....

1908. 1909.

Consumption.....21,520,000 24,950,000 gallons
Estimated population.....83,700 88,500
Consumption per head per day.....8.2 9.0 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

P. M. H. JONES, Water Authority.

Today's Advertisements.COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.
No. 501.
HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

Amendment of Form of Grant.

WITH reference to Government Notification No. 401 of the 2nd July, 1909, calling for Tenders for the Hongkong Opium Farm the following amendments are made in the "CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY THE GRANTEE" and the "FORM OF GRANT."

Amendment of Conditions to be fulfilled by the Grantee.

After clause (5) insert the following:—

(5)—(a) The Government to be at liberty at any time to depute persons to supervise the boiling and preparation of opium.

After clause (6) insert the following:—

(6)—(a) To observe the following rules relating to searches in addition to those contained in the Ordinances:—

1. Whenever a house or floor of a house wholly in the occupation of one Chinese family has been unsuccessfully searched for opium, and whenever the Captain Superintendent of Police has reason to suspect that a search warrant for opium has been obtained on false information, the Grantee shall furnish confidentially to the Captain Superintendent of Police the name and address of the informer.

2. The badge required by section 6 of the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891, shall be worn outside the sleeve of every Excise Officer detailed for the searching of persons on public wharves or for executing Opium Warrants, and such badge shall show the Excise Officer's office and number.

3. Not more than five Excise Officers shall enter or be in a family house at the same time for the purpose of executing a search warrant, and each of such Excise Officers shall be provided with a dark lantern.

4. Excise Officers detailed to execute a search warrant shall allow themselves to be searched by the Police before leaving the Police Station from which they proceed to the search, and also on their way to the place to be searched.

Amendment of Grant.

The following clause shall be inserted after clause 7, and clause 8 shall be re-numbered 9:—

8. That the Grantee will observe the following rules relating to searches in addition to those contained in the Ordinances:—

1. Whenever a house or floor of a house wholly in the occupation of one Chinese family has been unsuccessfully searched for opium, and whenever the Captain Superintendent of Police has reason to suspect that a search warrant for opium has been obtained on false information, the Grantee shall furnish confidentially to the Captain Superintendent of Police the name and address of the informer.

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4. Excise Officers detailed to execute a search warrant shall allow themselves to be searched by the Police before leaving the Police Station from which they proceed to the search, and also on their way to the place to be searched.

N.B.—The above rules as to searches for illicit opium were accepted by the present Opium Farmer and have been enforced during the current Farm.

A. M. THOMSON, Colonial Secretary.

13th August, 1909. [594]

CHINESE INTERPRETER required at the Magistrate's Court, Sandakan, British North Borneo. Qualifications are a knowledge of the Hokien, Tiochiew, Hakka, and Cantonese dialects—a knowledge of the reading and writing of the Chinese Characters is desirable. English essential.

Salary—\$50 per month Singapore Currency, with an allowance of \$10 per month in lieu of quarters.

Applications to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO GOVT. Hongkong, 10th August, 1909. [583]

PASTEURIZED AMSTEL PILSENER BEER.

SPECIALLY MOST

PASTEURIZED PALATABLE,

FOR USE IN TROPICAL COUNTRIES.

REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME.

Sole Agents: H. PRICE & CO., LD.

WINE, SPIRIT AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
12, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1909. [599]

Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., LIMITED.

Choice Australian

RABBITS

75 cents each

HARES

\$1.50 each.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1909. [580]

PILSENER

"ASAHI"

AND

"SAPPORO"

BEER.

LIGHT AND

REFRESHING

SUMMER

BEVERAGE.

OBTAINABLE AT—

Messrs. CALDBECK-MCGREGOR & Co.

H. PRICE & Co.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

WATKINS, LTD.

FRENCH STORE.

KOWLOON DISPENSARY

AND

EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

[471]



Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec. (Subject to alteration). Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"..... SATURDAY, SEPT. 4TH.	"ALLAN LINE"..... FRIDAY, OCT. 1ST.
"MONTEAGLE"..... SATURDAY, SEPT. 18TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND"..... FRIDAY, OCT. 22ND.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"..... SATURDAY, SEPT. 25TH.	"ALLAN LINE"..... FRIDAY, NOV. 12TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"..... SATURDAY, OCT. 16TH.	

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the latest wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World. HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line). Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments. Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way. HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port..... 43.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Black Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

For SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	TUESDAY, 17th Aug., Noon.
TIENSIN via WEIHAIWEI & CHEONGSHING	"WEDDAY"	18th Aug., 3 P.M.
CHENGFOO		
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	THURSDAY, 19th Aug., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 20th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"FOOKSANG"	TUESDAY, 24th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE		
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 27th Aug., 4 P.M.
S'GAPOR, PENANG & O'OUTTA	"KUTSANG"	TUESDAY, 31st Aug., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 Days).

The steamers "Kaitum", "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuda, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers. Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 14th August, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	"LIAN"	15th	Aug., Daylight.
MANILA	"TRAN"	17th	" 3 P.M.
MANILA—ZAMBOANGA and USUAL			
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA"	19th	" 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHA"	19th	" "
NEWCHOWANG	"KWEIYANG"	21st	" "
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	22nd	" Daylight.
MANILA	"TAKING"	24th	" 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	26th	" "
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	26th	" "

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports. DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly. S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Lintan, Chinha) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. Telephone No. 30. Hongkong, 14th August, 1909.

HONGKONG—MANILA. CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
KUBI	1540	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 21st Aug., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	1540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 28th Aug., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS. Hongkong, 14th August, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. AMERICA MARU 5,000 tons gross Sail 10th Aug., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU 6,000 " 26th Oct., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU 5,000 " 10th Dec., 1909, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yok Building.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1909.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY, AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	Tons	Leaves
TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIZU AND YOKO.	"SKATTLE MARU"	6,178	SATURDAY, 18th Aug.
HAMA			

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze River and North China Ports, by the steamers to Shanghai.

For	Steamers	Tons	Leaves
TAMSUI v. SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIGI MARU"	H. Murayama	SUNDAY, 15th August, at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	Captain T. Sugi	WEDNESDAY, 18th Aug., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW.	"CHOSHUN MARU"	Captain T. Sugi	THURSDAY, 19th August, at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI v. SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIJIN MARU"	Captain Y. Kaburaki	SUNDAY, 22nd August, at 10 A.M.

A special reduction of 20% on 1st and 2nd Class Fare to Fouchow will be made during the months of August and September.

Fair speed—Superior passenger accommodation—Electric light throughout—First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHOHU MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabin AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager. Hongkong, 14th August, 1909.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	AWA MARU, Capt. A. Keith, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 18th Aug., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.	TAMBA MARU, Capt. O. H. Butler, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 18th Aug., at Daylight.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino, Tons 6500	TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE	SHINANO MARU, Capt. K. Kawa, Tons 6500	TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at 4 P.M.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 20th Aug., at 5 P.M.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 20th Aug., at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TAKASAKI MARU, Capt. A. Macker, Tons 5000	TUESDAY, 24th Aug., at Noon.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	KANAGAWA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 6500	FRIDAY, 20th Aug., at 5 P.M.
	MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Mura, Tons 6200	FRIDAY, 20th Aug., at 5 P.M.
	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000	WEDNESDAY, 24th Aug., at Noon.
	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. W. A. Evans, Tons 5000	FRIDAY, 20th Aug., at Noon.

* Cargo only. * Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built 6,000 Tons Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows:—

Mishima Maru	(Capt. A. E. MOSES)	About Wednesday, 25th August.
Atsuta Maru	(Capt. W. THOMPSON)	About Wednesday, 22nd September.
Miyasaki Maru	(Capt. T. MURA)	About Wednesday, 20th October.
Kitano Maru	(Capt. F. E. COPE)	About Wednesday, 17th November.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

CHEAPEST ROUND TRIPS BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING 1st JUNE, ENDING 31st AUGUST, 1909.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 4 months.

	YOKOHAMA RETURN.	KOBE RETURN.	MOJI RETURN.	NAGASAKI RETURN.
1st Class	\$100	\$110	\$120	\$130
2nd	\$50	\$55	\$60	\$65

Option of rail between calling ports in Japan. For further particulars, apply to T. KUBUMOTO, Manager. (65-450)

Shipping—Steamer.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERAM, GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"CALEDONIA," Captain W. Hayward, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, Etc., on SATURDAY, the 21st August, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Mongolia", 10,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Wall steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, Etc., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "Caledonia", due in London on 3rd October, 1909. Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1909.

CHARGEURS REUNIS (FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call on route thus affording a fast regular cargo-haul service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL DUPERRÉ," expected to arrive on or about the 19th August.

For further particulars apply to MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1909.

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRAWADI," Captain W. Gray Williams, will be despatched as above about 21st August.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSIRE" Captain Daniel, will be despatched as above on or about 25th August.

The attention of passengers is drawn to the excellent accommodation provided by this vessel at cheap rates. The steamer is especially adapted for service in the tropics, being fitted with refrigerating machinery, and electric fans in state-rooms. Doctor and Stewardess are carried. FARE TO LONDON £35.

For further Particulars, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND LEITH.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE" Captain Ingram, will be despatched as above about 25th instant.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1909.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER "KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. GOWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 P.M. every (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every (Sunday excepted).

These are Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officer by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4. Meals.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR" Capt. S. H. Nelson, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"AU TRIEN" Captain..... will be despatched for the above Ports on or about WEDNESDAY, the 18th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to P. DE CHAMFORIN, Agent.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1909.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING" Captain A. E. Gentles, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1909.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. Calling at Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, Etc.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM" Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at Noon. This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, Etc., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a daily qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in state-rooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1909.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

VANCOUVER R.O., TACOMA & SEATTLE, via MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
---------	------	---------	--------------

America... 4,363 J. Boyd 26th Aug.
Saveria... 6,232 S. Shotton 23rd Sept.
Oceano... 4,657 F. W. Davies 21st Oct.
Kumari... 6,232 J. Mathie 18th Nov.

* These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 9th August, 1909.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA LIBERTY AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK: S.S. "LENNOX"..... On or about 10th Sept.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1909.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO BUFFER.

NEED NOW DESPAIR, but without trusting a doctor, by sending into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for all diseases, suppurating abscesses, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of chronic and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for all diseases, suppurating abscesses, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of chronic and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign Remedy for all diseases, suppurating abscesses, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of chronic and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 4—The Sovereign Remedy for all diseases, suppurating abscesses, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of chronic and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 5—The Sovereign Remedy for all diseases, suppurating abscesses, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of chronic and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 6—The Sovereign Remedy for all diseases, suppurating abscesses, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of chronic and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 7—The Sovereign Remedy for all diseases, suppurating abscesses, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of chronic and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 8—The Sovereign Remedy for all diseases, suppurating abscesses, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of chronic and other serious diseases

HONGKONG WATERWORKS.

TYTAM TUK SCHEME.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chabman, C.M.G., Director of Public Works, writes in his annual report for 1900 as follows:—

These works, which have now been fully completed, form part of the scheme for the full development of the Tytam Valley Supply. They comprise the following:—

(i.) A Storage Reservoir in the lower portion of the Tytam Valley, the permanent overflow level being 200 feet above Ordnance Datum.

(ii.) A pumping station on the west shore of Tytam Bay.

(iii.) A road from the Shaukiwan-Stanley Road to near the Tytam Byewash Dam.

(iv.) Access roads to the Pumping Station and to the gauge-bank at the inlet to the Tytam tunnel and a path from the old Stanley Road round the shore of Tytam Bay to the pumping station.

(v.) A rising main from the pumping station to the inlet to the Tytam tunnel.

(vi.) A suction main from the storage reservoir to the pumping station.

The following is a description of the work:—

(i.) STORAGE RESERVOIR.

Designated Tytam Intermediate Reservoir. This reservoir has a capacity of 196 million gallons at permanent overflow level, which is 200 feet above Ordnance Datum, and by inserting board 2' 6" high in the overflow, its capacity can be increased to 213 million gallons. Its catchment area is 470 acres but the water from a portion of it, 210 acres, in extent, is intercepted by the Tytam West Catchwater. As the catchwater is inadequate, however, to convey all the water flowing from this area during heavy rainstorms, the reservoir derives some benefit from it, besides intercepting the subsoil water. The dam is constructed of cement concrete faced with rock-faced granite ashlar on the upstream face and partly with rubble and partly with dressed ashlar on the downstream face and is provided with an overflow 100 feet long about the centre of its length. The cement concrete, with the exception of the backing of the upstream ashlar face, tapering from 10 feet thick at the base of the dam to 5 feet thick at the crest, which is in the proportion of 4 to 1, is mixed in the proportion of 6 to 1 and contains displacers. The height of the dam above the original stream bed is 90 feet and, from the lowest foundation level to the crest, 110 feet. A valve well, containing four 10-inch draw-offs, connected with a 12-inch stand pipe, which is in direct communication with the 18-inch suction main to the pumping station, is constructed in the dam and is surmounted with a valve-house. A Venturi meter (with recorder in the valve-house) registers the amount of water passing down to the pumps. The contents of the dam are:—

Cement Concrete 24,520 Cubic Yards.

Ashlar Masonry 47,755 Feet.

Rubble Masonry 451 Yards.

(ii.) PUMPING STATION.

The pumping station has been erected on a site well below the proposed low level reservoir and excavated out of the hillside, the material so obtained being utilized to form a reclamation where junks can come alongside and discharge coal. The buildings are substantial structures and comprise a commodious engine house, boiler house, workshop and store. Quarters for a European overseer have been constructed on a site 100 feet above the station overlooking Tytam Bay, whilst those for the Chinese staff of engine drivers and stokers are situated close to the station. The main flue from the boiler house is carried up the hillside and terminates in a short shaft 61 feet in height, the total vertical height from the fire-grate to the top of the shaft being 135 feet.

Two sets of pumping engines and two boilers, supplied by Messrs. Tanquerly, Birmingham, have been installed. Each set is capable of raising 14 million gallons a day to the gauge basin at the inlet to the Tytam tunnel, 400 feet above Ordnance Datum; the engines have been so designed as to work alternatively from the proposed low-level reservoir or with a negative suction lift of from 100 to 200 feet when pumping water from the intermediate reservoir. The engines are triple-expansion, condensing and run at 244 revolutions per minute with a steam pressure of 135 lb per square inch. The pumps, three in number, have 12-inch diameter rams and 30-inch stroke and are placed immediately under each cylinder, being driven direct from the piston rod cross-head by side rods straddling the crank shaft. The boilers, two in number, are of the Lancashire type and are fitted with super-heaters in the smoke chamber. An engine, supplied with steam from the main boilers, and a direct-driven dynamo of ample capacity have been installed for lighting the station. An overhead 5-ton travelling crane, capable of lifting any portion of the engines, spans the engine room.

(iii.) ROAD.

The road, whilst taking the rising main already laid and containing provision for a duplicate main to be laid later, also supercedes the road which will be submerged when the low-level reservoir is constructed. It is 14 miles in length and has a width of 20 feet for 12 miles where it has only to accommodate the traffic. The road has a continuous rising gradient, varying from 1 in 240 to 1 in 8, and is free from sharp bends so as to avoid excessive friction in the main when pumping is in progress. There are four large bridges, (one with 3 spans of 50 feet, one with 3 spans of 20 and one of 30 feet, one with 6 spans of 20 feet and one with 2 spans of 20 and one of 30 feet), three cuttings over 60 feet deep and numerous massive retaining walls.

The bridges have a clear width of 13 feet between parapet walls. The piers, abutments and arches are constructed of cement concrete, faced throughout with granite. The spandrels and haunches are filled with lime concrete. Wherever the road is on embankment, masonry piers have been carried up from the solid ground to support the mains.

ACCESS ROADS.

(v) These have been constructed to take the rising and suction mains. They are of an aggregate length of 1.33 miles and have widths of 6 and 12 feet.

RISING MAIN.

(v) The rising main is 3,405 yards in length and consists of cast iron pipes 18 inches in diameter, 1 inch thick and 12 feet in length. The weight of each pipe is 49 cwt., the pipes being of uniform section through the whole length of the main so that no confusion should arise in laying them. Three sets of reflux, sluice, air and by-pass valves and five valves have been fixed at intervals in the rising main. The rising main is laid in a trench 3 feet 6 inches deep, the joints being run with lead, 24 inches deep, after the insertion of a strand of yarn.

(vi) SUCTION MAIN.

The suction main is 2,416 yards in length, the pipes being the same as those used for the rising main. Two sets of sluice and air valves and two two-houses have been provided on the suction main. The suction main is laid in a trench 2 feet 3 inches deep, the joints being run with lead, 12 inches deep, after the insertion of a strand of yarn.

The cost of the works was as follows:—

(i.) Storage reservoir \$383,435.14

(ii.) Pumping station:—

Preparation of site and erection of buildings \$8,465.55

Pumping engines and boilers (2 sets) 111,820.66

(iii.) Road 154,507.57

(iv.) Access Roads 135,694.97

(v.) Suction Main 24,815.75

Miscellaneous Charges 389,139.64

The foregoing is exclusive of a sum of \$842,054.44 spent on the temporary pumping plant which was brought into operation on the 1st November, 1900, and dismantled in May, 1907, and on preliminary works, surveys, borings, well-sinking, &c., principally at the site of the proposed low-level dam.

1908. Estimates \$ 15,000.00

1908. Expenditure 13,692.81

Total Estimates 802,000.00

Expenditure to 31/12/08 1,038,165.08

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 1/8 1/16

Do. demand 1/8 1/16

Do. 4 months' sight 1/8 1/16

France—Bank T.T. 1/8 1/16

America—Bank T.T. 1/8 1/16

Germany—Bank T.T. 1/8 1/16

India T.T. 1/8 1/16

Do. demand 1/8 1/16

Shanghai—Bank T.T. 1/8 1/16

Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. Spco 1/8 1/16

Japan—Bank T.T. 1/8 1/16

Java—Bank T.T. 1/8 1/16

4 months' sight L/C 1/8 1/16

6 months' sight L/C 1/8 1/16

30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 4 1/2

4 months' sight do. 4 1/2

30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne 1/8 1/16

4 months' sight France 2 1/2

6 months' sight do. 2 1/2

4 months' sight Germany 1/8 1/16

Bar Silver 23 9/10

Bank of England rate 24 1/4

Sofeteign 11.45

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Lighting, Br. s.s., 3,315, A. E. Gentler, 13th Aug., Calcutta via Penang and Singapore.

8th Aug., Gen. D. S. & Co. Ltd.

Kwongkong, Br. s.s., 1,426, W. P. Baker, 13th Aug., Shanghai and Swatow 12th Aug.

Gen. J. M. & Co.

Halvard, Nor. s.s., 1,701, C. Andersen, 14th Aug., Bangkok 6th Aug., and Hoibow 13th Aug.

Gen. Agard, Thoresen & Co.

Hongkong, Br. s.s., 780, A. Cornelissen, 14th Aug., Hongkong via Hoibow 10th Aug.

Cattle and Gen. A. R. M.

Victoria, Swed. s.s., 980, Thos. Eckert, 14th Aug., Hoibow 13th Aug., Rice, Gen. and Cattle.

Wallem & Co.

Helene, Ger. s.s., 774, J. Jensen, 14th Aug., Tourane 8th Aug., and Hoibow 13th Aug.

J. & Co.

Paotung, Br. s.s., 1,027, D. M. Scott, 14th Aug., Canton 13th Aug., Gen. B. & S.

Lipau, Br. s.s., 1,352, C. G. Williams, 14th Aug., Canton 13th Aug., Gen. B. & S.

Luchow, Br. s.s., 1,215, W. Baddeley, 14th Aug., Canton 13th Aug., Gen. B. & S.

Departures.

Aug. 14.

Zafra, for Manila.

Pelam, for Shanghai.

Mandai, for Peking.

Saxia, for Cherbourg.

Maclure, for Bangkok.

Maori King, for Singapore.

Hallotis, for Canton.

Kwongkong, for Canton.

Empress of Japan, for Vancouver.

Per Kwongkong, from Shanghai, &c.—Mr. Almeida, and 33 Chinese.

ex Hongkong, from Haiphong, &c.—Capt. Hearn and Mr. Bodicker.

Per Lighthouse, from Calcutta, &c.—Messrs. Cobb, Kendale, Lothian, and 717 Chinese.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STAMERS.

Antilochus, Br. s.s., 5,795, G. D. Keag, 10th Aug., Tacoma via Japan 15th July, Gen. B. & S.

Asia, Br. s.s., 2,450, Harry Gaukrager, 6th Aug., San Francisco 10th July, Honolulu 17th, Yokohama 20th, Kobe 30th, Nagasaki 1st Aug., and Shanghai 4th; Mails and Gen.—M. S. S. Co.

Atlantis, Am. s.s., 965, P. Enderby, 12th Aug., Hoibow, P.I. 7th Aug., Sugar, Bait & Co.

Aymerie, Br. s.s., 2,789, Jas. Boyd, 13th Aug., Fuzhou via Japan and Manila 16th Aug., Gen. D. S. & Co. Ltd.

Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,344, K. Sambill, 7th Aug., Sandakan and Aug. Timber and Gen.—M. & Co.

Changchow, Br. s.s., 1,202, A. Partridge, 6th Aug., Wakamatsu 10th July, Coal.—B. & S.

Chowfa, Ger. s.s., 1,355, F. Schmeide, 11th Aug., Bangkok and Swatow 10th Aug., Rice and Teakwood.—B. & S.

Chunyang, Br. s.s., 1,418, W. E. Sauer, 6th Aug., Canton 5th Aug., Ballast.—J. M. & Co.

Dalgi Maru, Jap. s.s., 500, H. Morayama, 12th Aug., Swatow 12th Aug., Gen.—O. S. K.

Derwent, Br. s.s., 1,502, J. Jenkins, 6th Aug., Saigon 2nd Aug., Gen.—Man Fat & Co.

Dos Hermanos, Am. s.s., 540, M. Morales, 6th Aug., Manila 3rd Aug., Ballast.—Jorge & Co.

Foochow, Br. s.s., 1,228, Vincent, 2nd Aug., Cebu and Hoibow 10th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Halmoun, Br. s.s., 616, J. W. Evans, 13th Aug., Swatow 12th Aug., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Hauabau, Am. s.s., 1,107, D. F. Avano, 9th Aug., from Hoibow, Sugar.—Capitan Heliopolis, Br. s.s., 2,967, J. W. Marlin, 6th Aug., Chin-wang-tao 1st Aug., Ballast.—G. L. & Co.

Isobe Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,850, Hyashi, 5th Aug., Mororan 25th July, Coal.—M. H. K.

Kaga Maru, Jap. s.s., 6,301, M. Hagino, 8th Aug., Seattle via Shanghai 3rd Aug., Coal and Gen.—N. Y. K.

Liamore, Br. s.s., 1,277, R. Morrison, 12th Aug., Barry 26th June, Coal.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Magallanes, Am. s.s., 1,375, A. Iresbach, 7th Aug., Manila 3rd Aug., Ballast.—Order.

Mandarin Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,245, Shimidzu, 10th Aug., Milke 4th Aug., Coal.—M. B. K.

Pitsanulok, Ger. s.s., 2,067, F. Reimers, 13th Aug., Bangkok and Swatow 12th Aug., Rice.—B. & S.

Selja, Nor. s.s., 2,789, O. Gil, 31st July, Portland Cr. 3rd July, Gen.—P. & A. S. Co.

Shing Shun, Chi. s.s., 809, Marcesson, 12th Aug., Kebab 10th Aug., Coal.—Order.

Sorogon, Am. s.s., 812, J. Kogarte, 3rd Aug., Hoibow 10th July, Sugar.—Jorge & Co.

Spezia, Ger. s.s., 2,743, Gristenator, 13th Aug., Hamburg 20th June, and Manila 10th Aug., Gen.—H. A. L.

Teau, Br. s.s., 1,350, A. W. Outerbridge, 13th Aug., Manila 13th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,340, G. Edwards, 8th Aug., Manila 5th Aug., Ballast.—W. P. Fat Sing.

Tijlajap, Dut. s.s., 2,475, P. J. von Emmenick, 13th Aug., Macassar 31st July, Sugar and Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Welsh Prince, Br. s.s., 3,188, A. B. W. Sheppard, 13th Aug., from Keelung, Gen.—A. K. & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

King George, Br. ship, 2,057, J. E. Jeffrey, 1st Aug., New York 9th April, Kerocine.—S. O. Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels From Agents Date

Palma, Singapore P. & O. Co. Aug. 15

Gregory Aca, Kobe D. S. & Co. Aug. 15

Glenavoy, Singapore W. G. & Co. Aug. 15

Chinhu, Shanghai B. & S. Aug. 15

Changsha, Manila B. & S. Aug. 16

Awa Maru, Shanghai N. Y. K. Aug. 16

Seattle Maru, Hoji S. O. S. K. Aug. 16

Nippon, Singapore S. W. & Co. Aug. 16

Rub, Manila S. T. & Co. Aug. 16

Australasia, Singapore M. M. Aug. 17

Slavonia, Fanchow H. A. L. Aug. 17

Devatha, Singapore P. & O. Co. Aug. 18

C. Ferd Lae, Singapore N. Y. K. Aug. 18

Kapagawa, Singapore A. V. K. Aug. 19

Fooksang, Calcutta M. & Co. Aug. 19

P. Waldemar, Sydney W. M. & Co. Aug. 20

Mopolia, Japan P. M. Co. Aug. 21

Takasaki Maru, Bombay N. Y. K. Aug. 21

Lalsang, Calcutta N. M. & Co. Aug. 26

Emp. of China, Vancouver C. P. R. Co. Sept. 1

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

Venworts, at Kowloon Dock.

Burman, " " "

Suisan, " " "

Chunyang, " " "

Persia, " " "

Telemachus, " " "

Dos Hermanos, " " "

Sorogon, " " "

Magallanes, " " "

TAIKOO DOCKS.

Foochow, at Quarry Bay Docks.

Ships Passed The Canal.

16th July—Oldenburg, Saituma, 20th July—Andres Rickman, Saituma, 20th July—Antenor, Bulow, Canton, Sydney, Calcutta, Poonia, 21st July—Melana, Australasia, Hy. 21st July—Dardanus, Palma, Calcutta, Kanagawa Maru, 27th July—Sado Maru, Indran, Senagamba, P. R. Luitpold, Schuykhill, 30th July—Hirano Maru, Nambu, Machao, Miyaki Maru, Socotra, Nila, Tourane, 3rd August—Astyanax, Austria, Belleophon, Benvenna, Dinkighara, Menelaus, Atholl, Glamorgan, 6th August—Darling, Conillon, Polynast, Hakata Maru, Tyndal, 10th August—Yorch, Glenroy, Bingo Maru, Scandia, Nicomedes, Palkon.

Arrivals at Home—16th July—Glenlogan, 10th July—Small, 20th July—Lutera, Sila, (Gen.) China, (Ass.) Moyana, Ophach, Wakana Maru, 22nd July—Chunyang, Briga-via, 26th July—Palarna, 27th July—Sydney, Indramaya, Oldenburg, 30th July—Antenor, 3rd August—Dardanus, Palma, Regent Luitpold, Sado Maru, Canton, Suisan, Poonia, 6th August—Hirano Maru, Tourane, Glenloch, 10th August—Jansvlyde, Belleophon, Senagamba, Sado Maru, Shimosa.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 14th to 20th, 1900.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Mean Time. Height. Mean Time. Height.

Aug. 14. 7 56 7 56 7 56 7 56

Aug. 15. 8 11 8 11 8 11 8 11

Aug. 16. 8 26 8 26 8 26 8 26

Aug. 17. 8 41 8 41 8 41 8 41

Aug. 18. 8 56 8 56 8 56 8 56

Aug. 19. 9 11 9 11 9 11 9 11

Aug. 20. 9 26 9 26 9 26 9 26

TO-MORROW.

St. John's Cathedral.

15th August, 10th Sunday after Trinity.

Holy Communion 7.30 a.m.

Matins 11 a.m., Responses: Ferial, Venite: Stainer; Psalm: of the 1st morning, Te Deum: Baker; F. Jubilate: Ouseley; Anthem: "Come ye blest."—Spohr.

Holy Communion 12 noon, Kyrie: Barnby in E. Hymns: 242 and 555.

Evening 5.45 p.m., Responses: Ferial, Psalm: of the 15th evening (11), Magnificat: Smart, Nunc Dimittis: Felton, Hymns: 210, 12 and 305, Preacher: The Bishop of Victoria.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, WANCHAI.

Sunday Services 10

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	PAID UP	RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000	Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$26.024	4 1/2 %	\$1,030 ea. & London 295 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	99,995	£7	£6	\$150,000	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		\$65 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$195 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 300,747 Tls. 118,277	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 120 ea. & b.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$8,000,000	Final of \$17 making \$17 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$840 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$235
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$115 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,418,173	\$27 for 1907	8 %	\$345 buyers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000	\$1 for 1906	7 %	\$35
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 1/2 %	\$31 ea. ex div.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,200,000	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909		
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$1,000,000	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 = \$1.154		\$60 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$1,000,000	Final of 2 1/2 for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909		7 1/2 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000,000	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1909	4 1/2 %	\$26 ea. & b.
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$48,000		3 1/2 %	\$15 sales
SUGAR.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$130 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$700,000	\$3 for 1897		\$0 buyers
Perak Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.08		Tls. 295 sellers
MINING.							
Chinese Engine and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 %	Tls. 12 1/2 sales
Rain Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$500,000	No. 12 of 1/- = 8 cents		\$8 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$15	\$15	\$270,000	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06		\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$3,000,000	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907		\$60 sales
Hongkong and Wharves Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,500,000	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	12 1/2 %	\$61 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 5,570,000	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 31.3.09	6 1/2 %	Tls. 791 sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 126 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,500,000	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 105 sales
Central Stores, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue		\$74 ex m.d. b.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	\$400,000	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908		\$44 b. new
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000,000	Interim of 3 1/2 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	\$102 ex div. b.
Humphreys & Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$92 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	5,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 %	\$30
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 3,750,000	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 118 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$44 ex div.
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	£50	£50	\$750,000	Tls. 5 for year ending 31.12.08	4 1/2 %	Tls. 134 buyers
Hon. Kong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	\$8 sellers &
Indo-Chinese Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)		Tls. 90 sellers
Lao-Thai Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 4 for 1908		Tls. 108 buyers
Ray Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 500,000	Tls. 50 for 1906		Tls. 410 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,072,500	1/10 per share for 1907 = 1.037	10 %	\$91 ex div.
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000	\$1.20 or 1908	8 %	\$132 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	50 cents for year ending 28.2.06	8 %	\$6.60
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	145,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,450,000	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$3.65 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	\$10	\$400,000	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.08	7 1/2 %	\$161 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 %	\$2.70 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$12
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.7.09	6 %	\$201 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000	Final of \$15 per share making \$1.9 for 1908	12 1/2 %	\$195 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$24 sellers
Maatshappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouwen in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,500,000	2nd Quarterly div. of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1909	4 %	Tls. 1,012 sales
Pak Tramway Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 5/- paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 %	\$14 sales
Pak Tramway Company (new)	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	None	3 %	\$81 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$750,000	None		
Shanghai-Somatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 600,000	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 140 sales
South China Marine & Post, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000	None	8 %	\$23 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$100,000	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	5 %	\$51 sales
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	6 1/2 %	\$13 sales
United Assurance (Oriental) Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	60 cents on 500,000 ord. shares and \$10.50 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$8.70
Watson (A. S.) & Co., Limited	2,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	Final of 30 cents for 1908		\$4 sellers
William Powell Limited	1,000	\$7	\$7	\$7,000	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906		
RUBBERS.							
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	40,000	£1	£1	\$400,000	30 % = 6/- per share for year 1908		\$6.15
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (partly paid)	103,400	£1	£1	\$1,034,000	25 % for year ending 31.3.09		\$50 sales
Balgownie Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	\$200,000	None		\$1.15
Castfield Rubber Estate, Limited (fully paid)	6,000	\$10	\$10	\$60,000	None		\$1.15
Castfield Rubber Estate, Limited (contributory)	24,000	\$10	\$10	\$240,000	None		\$1.15
Highland & Lowland Para Rubber Co., (fully paid)	181,444	£1	£1	\$1,814,440	None		\$1.15
Highland & Lowland Para Rubber Co., (contributory)	181,444	£1	£1	\$1,814,440	None		\$1.15
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	18,000	£1	£1	\$180,000	3 % for year ending 30.6.08		\$1.15
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	900,000	£1	£1	\$9,000,000	60 % for year 1908		\$1.15
Linggi Plantations, Limited (pref.)	10,000	£1	£1	\$100,000	7 % for year 1908		\$1.15
Ragalla Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	21,500	\$10	\$10	\$215,000	15 % for year ending 31.12.08		\$1.15
Ragalla Rubber Company, Limited (8% pref.)	2,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	None		\$1.15
Lodbury Rubber Estates Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000	None		\$1.15
Lodbury Rubber Estates Limited (contributory)	40,000	\$10	\$10	\$400,000	None		\$1.15

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Intimations.

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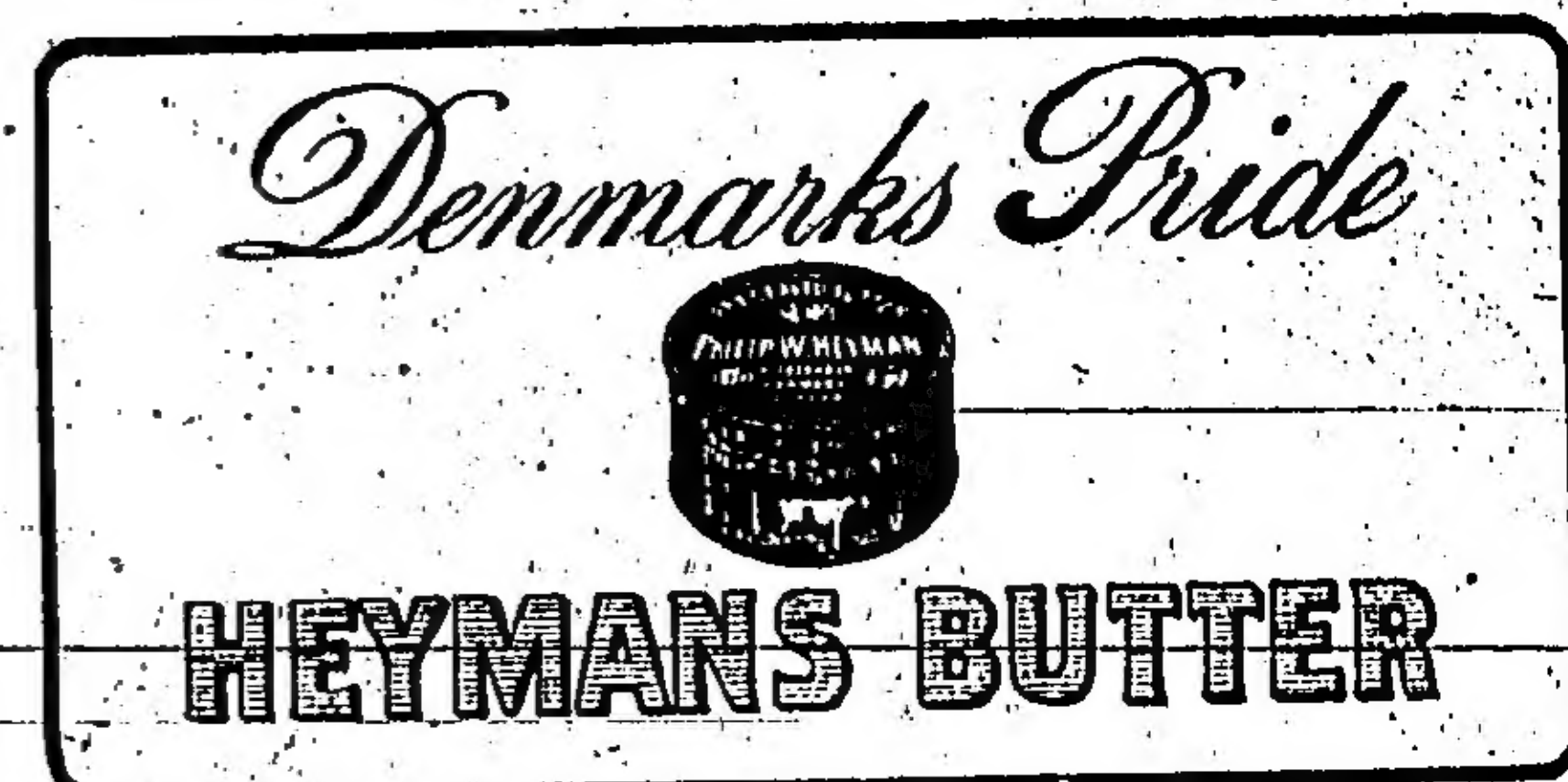
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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvelous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbued into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overruling and expelling the virus of disease, and it is a powerful tonic, strengthening, invigorating, and expelling the virus of disease, and it is a powerful tonic, strengthening, invigorating, and expelling the virus of disease.

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Hongkong, 8 Junho de 1909.

[66 Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [66

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